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OUR 1901 DIARY.

THE distribution of **THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY** to Colonial and foreign subscribers is now proceeding. All such copies are sent by mail. We shall refer to the home copies later.

The Diary is good. The special articles in it are sure to be popular, particularly the treatise on the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the formulae. The Acts are to have a serious effect on wholesalers and retailers soon, and, keeping this in view, we have given in the treatise the most useful advice and information we can.

Besides these things there is commercial, legal, official, practical, and scientific information in the **DIARY**, which is wanted by druggists every day.

We daresay this note will catch the eye of some whose subscriptions are about to expire; they would do well to send us a 10s. postal order at once. Some also will read the note who borrow the C. & D. They will need the **DIARY**, and they cannot do better than invest 10s. in subscribing for **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** for a year. In that way they will get the **DIARY** free by post and the C. & D. every week. The investment pays better than Coats's shares.

Summary.

DIVISION OF THE MINOR is wanted by Nottingham chemists (p. 807).

THE SHILLING-FEE CASE has again been before the Court of Session (p. 816).

AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE on early closing at Walthamstow is printed on p. 820.

PRINCIPAL WILLIAMS, the veterinarian, and Dr. Quinlan, of Dublin, are dead (p. 819).

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF PHARMACY IN SCOTLAND, by Mr. D. Harley, is reported on p. 806.

THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY has been trapped by the Aviatorist this week (p. 810).

DR. BERNARD DYER has views about what should be sold when "magnesia" is asked for (p. 793).

THE MUDDLING WAYS in the photographic trade are again referred to by correspondents (p. 820).

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT makes some observations and reflections upon the Exhibition just closed (p. 795).

THE USE OF R.D.S. ENG. by dentists who are not L.D.S. is again referred to by the Royal College of Surgeons (p. 814).

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE has recently been epidemic, and the Royal Agricultural Society has discussed the matter (p. 792).

A BIRMINGHAM SURGEON (Mr. Leedham Green) who succeeded Mr. Treves speaks badly of the medical arrangements "at the front" (p. 801).

THE ACCIDENTAL DEATHS of two chemists are reported. One was drowned at Boston (p. 792), and another was killed by a fall from a horse (p. 794).

A REMEDY FOR HORSE-SICKNESS, which is such a scourge in South Africa, has been found by Dr. Alexander Edington, after ten years of experiment (p. 813).

A POPULAR LECTURE on China was the feature at the Pharmaceutical Society's first evening meeting this week. Mr. Frank Browne, of Hong-Kong, was the lecturer (p. 798).

THE COUNCIL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND had some trouble about the appointment of examiners last week. Mr. Guiler, of Belfast, is the new member of the Board (p. 827).

PORTRAITS of seven chemists who have been elected Mayors in England and Wales are given on p. 796, where also we give a further instalment of municipal honours which have been conferred on pharmacists.

MR. JOHN BARCLAY, B.Sc., in his presidential address to the Midland Pharmaceutical Association mentioned that the arrangements for a pharmaceutical degree of Birmingham University are progressing favourably (p. 800).

THE markets have still a dull tone, and no very important changes have taken place. Thymol is dearer. Ergot has become scarcer. Cinchona was lower in auction. Citric and tartaric acids are both a shade easier; while orris, saffron, and vermilion are lower (p. 823).

PROFESSOR ATTFIELD replies to Mr. A. H. Allen's letter of last week, and shows how the B.P. standards do not apply to common things of non-medicinal as well as medicinal nature (p. 820). Pen and pencil are brought into requisition to show his defence of the standard (p. 810).

MR. BROADHEAD, of Batley, has submitted to the Dewshury Chemists' Association the draft of a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act by requiring annual registration of qualified persons, the restriction of titles to them, and each open shop to be managed by a registered person (p. 804). We discuss it on p. 814.

MR. S. R. ATKINS, speaking at Nottingham on Wednesday evening, said there is a cleavage on the Council in regard to the Pharmacy Bill, but he gave no hint as to what it is about. Nevertheless, "a curriculum" was the first topic in his address (p. 807). Mr. Rymer Young lifted the curtain a bit at Manchester (p. 806). It is suggested in an Editorial on p. 812 that the trouble to be feared is overloading the Bill with such matters as a curriculum.

MR. A. C. WOOTTON, discussing pharmaceutical politics before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, expounded his views in regard to pharmacy being a business in which goodwill is created; therefore it would be wrong to surrender the widows' clause, and it is not wrong to trade under an established firm name. He upheld the qualified directorate treatment of pharmacy companies (p. 801).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Royal Photographic Society have given a man in charge who is suspected of frequenting their meetings for unlawful purposes.

A man named Ling was charged at the Suffolk Assizes, on November 9, with attempting to poison his wife by putting arsenic in her beer, but was acquitted.

The meeting of the West Riding Chemists convened for November 20 at Bradford has been postponed until further notice owing to the non-appearance of the proposed new pharmacy bill.

Alfred Johns, described as a chemist's assistant at Stroud, on November 9 was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour for stealing a silver snuff-box and match-box, value 1*l*, the property of Dr. H. M. Crosby.

At Ilkeston, on November 8, Henry F. Simpson, aged 13, pleaded guilty to stealing 5*s*. 3*d*. from Mr. W. Fletcher, chemist, Bath Street, Ilkeston, and was bound over to come up for judgment if called upon.

At the Bearsted Petty Sessions last week, Edward Mills and William Kitney, aerated-water manufacturers, of Rainham, were fined 30*s*. and costs for supplying aerated water in bottles bearing other makers' names.

At Pontefract, on November 12, two schoolgirls were bound over, and ordered to pay 9*s*. 6*d*. costs each, for having stolen three bottles of scent from the shop-counter of Mr. T. R. Ramsden, chemist and druggist, Beastfair.

At Jersey, on November 7, a child 11 months old fell into a bucket of water containing chloride of lime. The child was first taken to Mr. Piquet, chemist, who advised that it be taken to the hospital without delay, where it died.

The Ipswich Board of Guardians intends in future to employ its own dispenser, and Mr. William Cornell, pharmaceutical chemist, Tuddenham Road, who is considered the only efficient applicant, is to be interviewed before appointment.

The shop of Mr. Lowe, chemist, at the corner of Steelhouse Lane, Wolverhampton, was run into last week by a horse and trap. Two large panes of glass were broken, and the contents of the window were scattered and damaged. The horse was badly cut.

At a Hastings inquest last week it was alleged that the Röntgen-rays had caused the death of a lady. The rays were used on three occasions for the purpose of locating a fracture of the head of the thigh. On two occasions the rays were applied for two hours at a time.

At Leicester on November 9, Mr. J. W. Knight, chemist, Enderby, was fined 1*l*. and 11*s*. 6*d*. costs for allowing his premises to be occupied without having obtained from the local authority a certificate that there was a wholesome supply of water within a reasonable distance.

The employés of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., at the Winnington Works, have intimated to the Northwich War Relief Committee that they are now closing their weekly contributions. They have made forty-nine payments, amounting to 500*l*., while the firm have voted a similar sum.

The Chemists' Assistants' Union will meet at the Institute, Paddington Street, W. (near Baker Street Station), on Tuesday, November 20, at 9 P.M. A resolution will be proposed on the question of "Hours and Pay," and a paper will be read on "The Aims and Objects of the Chemists' Assistants' Union," by Mr. C. E. Pickering.

A verdict of found drowned was returned on November 8 by a jury on the body of Mr. Frederick W. Haller, 70 High Street, Boston, chemist and druggist. Mr. Haller was heard shouting for help in the River Witham on the previous Wednesday evening, but when he was got cut by a youth named Lotes he was found to be dead.

Physiological Research.

The Royal College of Surgeons of England in their annual report state that the experimental and chemical departments of the research-laboratories on Victoria Embankment have been completely reorganised and equipped for research-work. The preparation of diphtheria serum for the Metropolitan Asylums Board has continued, and the mixed serum now issued to the hospitals averages 300 units per cubic centimetre. For the year ending June 5, 1900, 10,999 doses, each containing 4,000 units, 24,408 doses, each containing 3,000 units, and 725 doses, each containing 2,000 units, have been supplied. During the year a grant of 100*l*. has been voted by the Laboratories Committee to Mr. W. P. Bloxam, B.Sc., for his work upon the chemistry of antitoxic bodies. The research grant has also been utilised in supplying antitoxic-serum to various general and children's hospitals. In this manner 180 doses of 4,000 units each, 314 of 3,000 units each, and 1,622 of 2,000 units each have been distributed.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

At a meeting of this Society, presided over by Earl Cawdor, on November 6, reference was made to the death of Sir J. Bennet Lawes, who had been a member of the Society for fifty-two years. The Society, the Chairman said, would have been proud to have bestowed upon Sir John the presidency of their body, but he never would accept that office, though always ready to give the Society the benefit of his unequalled experience in agricultural matters. The presentation of the Veterinary Committee's report raised a discussion on the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease, the returns showing that 227 animals had been attacked with it since the end of January last. Earl Spencer asked if no information could be obtained as to the origin of the disease. Outbreaks had occurred in different parts of the country which apparently had no connection with one another, and he wanted authoritative opinion on the matter. Sir Nigel Kingscote said, owing to the difficulty of tracing its origin, he had heard doubts expressed as to whether the outbreak were really foot-and-mouth disease; but Sir George Brown said, although the last outbreak had been entirely contrary to anything which had hitherto been known in the history of the disease, there could scarcely be any doubt but that it was the genuine disease. Mr. Pell observed that not very long ago a case of foot-and-mouth disease was discovered in Warwickshire. Shortly afterwards another case broke out thirty-five miles away in Northamptonshire, and he discovered that some Ordnance Survey officers, who were engaged in surveying that district, had used the same surface-chain upon both farms on which the outbreaks occurred. The fact remained that, following upon the presence of the surveyors with that same chain in Northamptonshire after their visit to Warwickshire, foot-and-mouth disease was discovered. The Chemical Committee recommended members to see that any basic slag which they purchased was guaranteed to be sufficiently finely ground that 80 or 80 per cent. passed through a sieve having 10,000 meshes to the square inch, and to contain a certain percentage of phosphoric acid, or its equivalent in phosphate of lime. Mr. Wheeler, from the Botanical and Zoological Committee, presented reports prepared by Mr. Carruthers, the consulting botanist, on his recent investigations in the outbreak of turnip-disease in Yorkshire; and by Mr. Voelcker, the consulting chemist, upon some experiments which he had conducted on the eradication of wild onions on arable lands.

The Week's Poisonings.

Of the fifteen fatal poisoning-cases reported during the week, only three were due to unscheduled poisons, hydrochloric acid being responsible for two and guaiacol the other. In the latter case a child 2½ years old drank a quantity of her father's cough-mixture containing 3-drop doses of the drug. "A solution of hydrocyanic acid made by myself" was what one suicide used; three people took laudanum, two morphia, one drank chloroform-liniment, and three carbolic acid.—Six small bottles which had contained laudanum were found beside the unconscious body of Alfred Hodges, a Birmingham solicitor; and Mr. Cox, manager in Boot's Snow Hill establishment, informed the Coroner at the inquest that deceased called there and asked for two-pennyworth of laudanum for toothache. He was supplied

in a poison-bottle, properly labelled.—A doctor's son at Preston, while under the influence of drink, obtained a pint bottle of solution of morphia from his father's surgery and drank a quantity. The father was censured by the Coroner and jury for allowing such easy access to his poisons.—At Liverpool Workhouse hospital a patient drank a quantity of carbolic lotion which was in a cup on a table by her bedside, and died next day. The Coroner suggested that it might be advisable in future to have the table in use far enough away from the bed to prevent the recurrence of such a fatality.

Leeds Notes.

A drug-store in one of the Leeds arcades has just earned the distinction of being the scene of a fire and a burglary within a week of each other. The fire did slight damage, and the burglars purloined only a small sum of money and a silver-mounted smelling bottle.

Physic may be no joke, as Mr. Clarence Foster, a well-known Leeds surgeon, declared in an interesting lecture a few nights ago, but jokes, it appears, are to be and have been associated with physic. According to Mr. Foster, the founder of St. Bartholomew's Hospital was a jester, and the first Merry Andrew was a celebrated royal physician. The potency of mirth as a medicine to-day was fully proved by Mr. Foster.

The late Mr. Richard Reynolds was one of the founders of the Yorkshire College. At the annual meeting of the college governors on Friday, November 9, the Chairman (Mr. Arthur G. Lupton), paid a warm tribute to the memory of Mr. Reynolds, who, he said, was an excellent friend and an active worker in the interest of the College, which owed much to him. Mr. Lupton's eulogy was endorsed by the other Governors present.

Two entertainments promoted by Taylor's Drug Company (Limited) were given last week at Kirkstall, Leeds. Prizes were distributed to competitors in an educational and work competition, particulars of which had previously appeared in a magazine issued by the firm. The entertainments consisted of a concert and a cinematographic exhibition of scenes in connection with the Boer war.

The premises in which Messrs. Reinhardt & Sons carried on their business in Briggate, Leeds, has been sold (see last week's issue, page 776) to a well-known local man. It is understood that the Messrs. Reinhardt, who are brothers, have now retired from active participation in business. The concern was originally established considerably over a century ago, the shop just closed having been in the hands of the firm for seventy years or more. As an indirect outcome of the change a chemist's shop is to be shortly opened in New Bond Street, off Briggate, not so many yards away, it is said, from the site of the original premises of Messrs. Reinhardt & Sons. It will be under the management of Mr. W. T. Castello, late of that firm.

Tropical Medicine.

At a meeting of the committee of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, held recently, it was resolved to invite Dr. R. Fielding Ould, Dr. Balfour Stewart, and Dr. A. E. Grünbaum to give to the school the benefit of their services as assistant lecturers. These gentlemen have already assisted the work of the school in many ways, and it was felt that it would be of great advantage to the school to have their co-operation as official members of the teaching staff. The second malarial expedition, under Dr. H. E. Annett, has now returned from West Africa, after a prolonged stay, having visited many important centres in Southern and Northern Nigeria. The committee passed a resolution of thanks to the members of the expedition, and also to his Excellency Dr. J. Paes Carvalho, the Governor of the State of Pará, for the reception that he extended to the yellow-fever expedition of the school on their arrival from Cuba, and for the public-spirited manner in which he had interested himself in the success of the expedition.

Stockton Hospital Drug-contract.

At a meeting of the committee of the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital held at Stockton on November 13, Mr. Squire Stamp moved that the appointment of chemist to supply the drugs, no letters of application be considered,

but nominations be accepted from members of the committee, and the appointment be decided by ballot. This was met by a counter-motion to invite tenders, the object of both being to avoid the heartburning which has recently been experienced. However, neither was accepted, the committee wishing to retain a free hand, and to provide the best physic.

Analysts' Reports.

The public analyst for Monmouthshire (Mr. G. R. Thompson) in his report for the quarter ending September 30, states that among the ninety-seven samples analysed, were thirteen of camphorated oil, and one each of seidlitz-powder and zinc-ointment. The only serious cases of adulteration had been in the samples of camphorated oil, baking-powder, and so-called egg-powders. A sample of camphorated oil proved to have been made of colza instead of olive oil, and contained only 54 per cent. of its proper proportion of camphor. The egg and baking powder to which he took exception contained 18 and 21 per cent. respectively of alum.

At a meeting of the Leicestershire County Council on Wednesday, Dr. Bernard Dyer reported on his work as public analyst during the past quarter. He had analysed twenty-eight samples of baking-powder and twenty-eight of magnesia; three baking-powders contained alum, and only six of the magnesias were magnesium oxide. Of the remaining twenty-two, thirteen were effervescing citrate of magnesia, seven carbonate of magnesia, and one contained 40 per cent. of French chalk. Dr. Dyer remarked that the effervescing citrate no doubt often is the article meant by a person ignorantly asking for "magnesia," but it ought not to be supplied in response to a request for magnesia without inquiry and explanation by the vendor, as it is a drug of properties quite different from those of magnesia. As to the carbonate, he said it has only half the ultimate medicinal properties of true magnesia, and is a cheaper drug. The Chief Constable reported with regard to the magnesia that as this was the first time samples had been taken since the new British Pharmacopoeia came into force, and in conformity with the wishes of the county analyst, he simply cautioned all the vendors of the adulterated samples. The vendor of the sample containing French chalk was proceeded against and convicted.

Bits from Birmingham.

To show the difficulty of ensuring the early-closing of business places in Birmingham a correspondent writes that 97 per cent. are agreed, and pledge themselves to close on Wednesday at 2 P.M., but the remaining 3 per cent. are a bar to progress. "Telle est la vie!"

The members of the Midland Pharmacists' Association can certainly congratulate themselves on their sound investment. For an annual subscription of 2s. 6d., each was invited to attend the inaugural meeting with ladies at the first hotel in the city, where sumptuous refreshments were provided, a high-class concert, and last, but not least, a delightful discourse on recent South African experiences of a well-known photographic bacteriological medico. Whispers were heard, How is it done?—and Mr. John Barclay, B.Sc. (the President), smiled.

The Chemists' Assistants' Association of the town, after a short but happy life, has ceased to exist. Lack of energy and numbers is the cause, for money and support generally were easily obtained. Towards the last the union was not looked upon without misgiving. Several members left the town, one, the pioneer (Mr. Bindloss), is now dead, others have joined the medicos at Mason's, and consequently look another way. The meetings were always at hotels; and one at the Colonnade was acknowledged to be the largest gathering of pharmacists which had ever been held in the town; another at the Great Western, where ladies were invited, was so well attended that the room became uncomfortably full.

At the University Chemical Society's meeting on Monday last, Dr. Baker gave a practical and interesting lecture on the part stimulants play in chemical action. He showed the power possessed by spongy platinum to ignite a mixture of air and coal gas such as emerged from a Bunsen-flame, and said that such means were adapted to start incandescent lamps, and had been in use since the days of Debereiner.

By means of platinum-black (made by the reduction of a salt by formic acid) he ignited a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen in a flask, made by himself, and guarded by a box in case of fracture, which did not happen. The use of platinised pumice to stimulate action of SO_2 and oxygen was a great success, and Dr. Baker predicted that, given pure gases, this process will in time supersede the Roebuck method. By this plan no concentration by evaporation would be necessary. The Deacon chlorine process showed the cupric salt stimulant. By platinum-black he showed that oxygen was rapidly disengaged from hydrogen peroxide; and also by means of MnO_2 , the stimulant not being affected. By mixing warm solution of bleaching-powder with a cobalt salt a higher oxide of cobalt was produced, which caused a rapid disengagement of oxygen. The chlorate experiment was performed in a novel way—the salt was melted, and just as oxygen began to be evolved MnO_2 was dropped in, and briskness followed. Ferric oxide was similarly used with like effect. To show that not always are the stimulants solid, but sometimes liquid, potassium iodide water and acetic acid were mixed with a little hydrogen peroxide, when very little iodine was evolved, but on the addition to the same solution of a few drops of ferrous sulphate solution the liberation of iodine was abundant, an instance of both a reducing and an oxidising agent effecting the same result. The stimulant effect of dilute acid upon sugar and water to effect change to glucose was shown, and also the action of invertase on a sugar-solution. This substance is prepared by cramming pressed brewers' yeast full up to the top into a stoppered bottle, and laying aside for a few weeks, when a dark-coloured syrupy liquid, free from micro-organisms, is produced. It has a remarkably quick action upon sucrose, which can be seen when a mixed solution is put in the polarimeter.

Gave it Mother's Medicine.

A newly-born infant at Southminster was given a few drops of its mother's medicine by a neighbour because it was restless. The next morning it was found dead. At the inquest on November 5, the Coroner (Mr. J. Harrison) strongly condemned the local custom of giving infants medicine supplied to mothers. The medicine in question was an anodyne-mixture, and was stronger than usual, owing to the mother being in great pain.

Chemist's Fatal Ride.

On November 14 an inquiry was held at the Westminster Coroner's Court concerning the death of William Robert Chaston (38), a pharmaceutical chemist, of 199 King's Road, Chelsea. Deceased, who was a member of the Wiltshire Yeomanry, was trying a horse in Battersea Park on November 11, when the animal bolted, and eventually fell upon its rider. The deceased died in St. George's Hospital the next day.

"Cheap Patents."

At the Guildhall Police Court on November 13, Albert Charles Wright, a packer in the service of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., wholesale druggists, Coleman Street, R.O., was charged with stealing goods belonging to his employers, and Charles Sidney Skelton, a clerk in the service of a firm of hosiers in Fell Street, was charged with receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Robert Humphreys, who appeared for the prosecution, said it was Wright's duty to pack goods which he received from various departments, but he had no right to take goods from the storeroom. Last week he was seen to meet Skelton near the Wool Exchange, and something was seen to pass between them. Detective-inspector Ottaway, who watched them, became suspicious, and he caused the men to be followed, and inquiries made, with the result that both men were arrested. Detective-Inspector Ottaway stated that after following Skelton to his employers' premises he interviewed one of the partners, and a day or two afterwards he arrested him. In reply to his questions he admitted that he had a friend at Burgoyne's, and that when he met him at the Wool Exchange he said he gave him some collars. Witness said, "I understand you have been doing a small business in patent medicines," and he replied, "Yes, I buy them of Wright. I have been buying them of him for about twelve months. I have bought Scott's emulsion, lung tonics, bottles of pepper-

mint, and soap, but I have always paid for the things." He further added that when he saw Wright near the Wool Exchange he was nervous because he thought Wright was robbing his employers. A remand was granted at the conclusion of the witness's evidence.

Result of a False Warranty.

At the Lambeth Police Court on Tuesday, Arthur Wellesley Cole, of Chipley Street, New Cross, was summoned for giving a false warranty, in writing, to Henry George Bartholomew, in respect of a parcel of 28 lbs. of pepper. The complainant bought pepper from him at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., and when delivered it was accompanied by an invoice bearing the name of "Dawkins & French," Rotherhithe New Road. It contained a warranty, in defendant's handwriting, that it was pure pepper. The article was found to contain 40 per cent. of ground maize, and Mr. Bartholomew was prosecuted by the Vestry for selling it. Defendant, on being sworn, said he purchased the pepper from a brother, who had since died. He gave the warranty, believing it to be true. In cross-examination, he said he traded as "Dawkins & French." He denied having a "Box & Cox" arrangement, so that when he was summoned he sent his brother. It was his brother who was fined 20s., or one month. His brother did the month. Witness ceased to carry on business when his brother was convicted. He had no works or stores, and the address at Rotherhithe New Road was a shop at which letters were taken in. The Magistrate said it was a case of swindling, bogus trade, and fraud from beginning to end, and defendant would be fined 20s. and 5s. costs, or one month in default.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The Ulster Chemists.

The business of the Ulster Chemists (Limited) at 25 and 27 North Street, Belfast, is advertised by the liquidator for disposal as a going concern. The business done is in drugs, grocery, and confectionery.

Personal.

Mr. J. W. Dickson, L.P.S.I., Lisnaskea, formerly proprietor of Gunning's Medical Hall, Enniskillen, has passed the Qualifying examination in medicine and surgery of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Sir James Haslett, M.P., President of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, on November 6 gave a lantern-lecture at Killinchy on the Houses of Parliament. Mr. J. A. Doyle, L.P.S.I., Belfast, manipulated the optical lantern.

Guardians Prosecute Contractor.

At the Belfast Summons Court on November 8, the Board of Guardians summoned Mr. Francis Campbell, oil-contractor, for having on two occasions unlawfully sold to the complainants mineral oil to which a false trade description—namely, "colza oil"—was applied. Defendant pleaded guilty to one of the charges, alleging a mistake on the part of one of his assistants. The Magistrates imposed the maximum penalty, 20s. with 20s. costs, one-third of the penalty to go to the Guardians.

Business Changes.

The business owned by Mr. A. J. O'Shea, L.P.S.I., Donegal Street, Belfast, is closed, and offered for sale by the trustees.

Mr. Taylor, L.P.S.I., has bought Dr. Wilson's Medical Hall, Enniskillen. He has for some time managed Messrs. Parke & Beatty's pharmacy, Belturbet.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a notice that Gray's City Drug Hall (Limited) has been dissolved. Mr. John Gray is continuing the business as a private one.

Mr. A. R. Hogg, R.D., for many years with Messrs. Lizar, Belfast, has commenced business at Trinity Street, Belfast, as a photographic specialist. Mr. Hogg, at the recent

conversazioni of the Belfast Naturalists' Club, showed a series of lantern-views taken by him at the Carrickfergus salt-mines.

The Late Mr. Wells, Sen.

As briefly announced last week the death occurred on November 6, at 141 Rathgar Road, Dublin, of Mr. William Frederick Wells. Mr. Wells was born in Dublin in 1816, and at the age of 15 was apprenticed to Mr. William Pollock, chemist, 16 Capel Street, with whom he remained for some years after completing his apprenticeship of seven years. On the death of Mr. Pollock he joined, with two sons of the latter, and opened at 52 Upper Sackville Street, the business of which he was subsequently the sole proprietor for upwards of half a century. Mr. Wells enjoyed a wide and influential circle of acquaintances, amongst whom he was admired for his many sterling qualities of head and heart. In the early 'seventies Mr. Wells took two of his sons into partnership, and ten years ago he surrendered his active interest to one of them, but he never ceased to take pleasure in the management, and up to about three months ago he was daily to be seen in his accustomed place in the shop giving to his successors the benefit of his long experience. The funeral took place on November 9, at Mount Jerome, and among those present were Mr. George D. Beggs (President P.S.I.), Mr. Arthur T. Ferrall (Registrar P.S.I.), Mr. P. Kelly, Mr. William Hayes, Mr. J. J. Bernard, Mr. W. Vincent Johnston, Mr. A. C. Grimes (Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool), Mr. S. P. Boyd, J.P. (Boileau & Boyd, Limited), and Dr. James Mitchell (Hamilton, Long & Co.).

Scotch News.

Personal.

Mr. James Bisset, chemist and druggist, Burntisland, has been appointed treasurer of the burgh.

Mr. Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, Linlithgow, has been appointed a member of the Guildry Council, and in his capacity as a Councillor of the Borough has been appointed representative of the visiting committee of the Edinburgh prison.

Business Change.

Mr. R. Carruthers, pharmaceutical chemist, Dumfries, has disposed of his drug-business to Mr. G. L. McGibbon, chemist and druggist, West Maitland Street, Edinburgh.

Contract.

Mr. J. Walker, chemist, Saltcoats, has been appointed by the Stevenston Parish Council to supply medicines for the Saltcoats district, and Dr. Wallace has secured the supply for Stevenston.

A Separation Case.

In the Court of Session at Edinburgh on November 8, the Lords Justices granted a motion by Louisa Nina Murray Cruikshank or Weatherston, Stobo, to sist a mandatory for Frank Beattie Weatherston, her husband, lately a chemist and druggist in Ayr. Mrs. Weatherston obtained decree of separation a few months ago, and counsel on her behalf read correspondence which showed that Mr. Weatherston had left the country.

An Analyst's Appointment.

At a meeting of Dunfermline Burgh Commissioners on November 9, the Sanitary and Cleansing Committee renewed their recommendation of May last, that the appointment of Mr. Ivison Macadam as public analyst for the burgh be terminated, and that Mr. G. D. Macdougald, analyst, Dundee, be appointed in his stead. In his letter of application for the office Mr. Macdougald offered to give full analyses of milk at 1s. per sample, and Mr. Macadam, on being applied to, refused to lower his fee. It was argued that by making the change a real control over the milk-supply of the burgh would be obtained; while, on the other hand, it was stated that Mr. Macadam had discharged his duties satisfactorily, and he should not be shelved. One of the Commissioners said they could get as many samples analysed by Mr. Macdougald for 24s. as Mr. Macadam would charge 126s. for, and, on a division, the recommendation was adopted by twelve votes to nine.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.—M. Berthelot, who received the Copley medal of the Royal Society last week "for his brilliant services to chemical science," according to an interview reported in *Le Temps* newspaper, continues to hold his optimistic ideas of the great part chemistry is to take in the food-supply of the future. The objections raised against the theory of chemical food, he says, do not appear to be, well-founded, as he foresees the possibility of artificial bread, as well as meat.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1900 has lived, and at 11 P.M. on November 12 finally closed its doors to the public. In making a short inventory of this great World's Fair, it is only just to say that every intelligent man who has visited it with an open mind must have formed the opinion that France has surpassed herself in her effort to close the century by a triumphal display of artistic and industrial skill. Opened under a flood of adverse criticism, the Exhibition gradually settled into place, and for some months past the smoothness with which the great show has been managed is remarkable. The Exhibition has been mainly for the glorification of French art and industry, the display of most of the other nations appearing lilliputian by comparison. The great prominence of Germany, however, has been constantly remarked on from the opening to the close. The numerous German sections took the form rather of museums of German industry than of the ordinary exhibition-type, and as such were very successful. As regards the section of pharmacy and chemistry, France had, as might be expected, the most numerous displays, and her exhibit, though placed in the gallery of the chemical industries palace on the Champ de Mars, had at least the advantage that the product could be inspected at leisure and without fear of a crowd. In the French perfumery section the leading exhibits were fitted up with an artistic skill and lavishness which left foreign competitors far behind.

What the "music of the future" will be as regards exhibitions it is difficult to forecast. Firms who have exhibited at a number of these international displays are in most cases tired of them, and one cannot but think that no country in Europe will have the courage to compete with France in a matter in which she reigns supreme. But as the public in this country is more or less apathetic on the subject, and so many men can hope for honour or gain out of an exhibition, it would be safer to prophesy that Paris has not finished with them, than the contrary.

The question of Exhibition awards is a much discussed one. Are they of any real value or not? Personally I am inclined to believe they are. In the hands of a competent business man they can be made to serve as an excellent means of advertisement. The following is an extract from a speech by the chairman of a company that received a Grand Prix, and the shareholders undoubtedly felt they had received value for the expense of exhibiting:

As an evidence of the continued superiority of our product, we can refer to the present Paris Exhibition, where it has been in competition with all the world, and has been awarded the Grand Prix by the jurors, among whom there was only one Englishman, and he was a gentleman who was not an Englishman by birth. They gave it as the consensus of their opinion—the greatest experts as they are—that we were entitled to this exceptional distinction. This is the first time an award of that value has been made for soap; but here we are to-day its proud possessors.

When all is said and done, an Exhibition award is a fairly good indication of the importance of a firm and the value of its products.

The International Congresses that meet on the occasion of a great Exhibition is another point that cannot be ignored. During the past summer and autumn the various Congresses held in Paris have been particularly numerous, and mostly very successful. The principal interest that apparently attaches to them is that they give specialists in any particular branch an opportunity of meeting their colleagues from all parts of the world. Congressists generally prefer to read the papers that interest them quietly at home, and for this reason the meetings of the Congress are, as a rule, scarcely well managed.

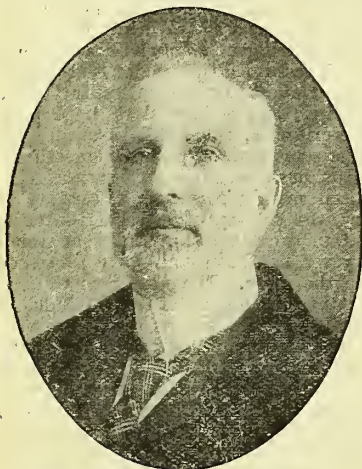
Municipal Honours.

THE number of gentlemen connected with pharmacy and the drug trade who have been appointed mayors in England and Wales is below the average this year, and of the nine gentlemen who are still on the register of chemists and druggists, two are no longer connected with pharmacy. Appended are particulars in respect to each of them.

The MAYOR of ABERYSTWTH (Mr. Edward Price Wynne) is a chemist and druggist, who passed the modified examination in January, 1870. He has had a pharmacy in Pier Street, Aberystwith, for twenty-eight years. He first entered the Town Council in 1881, and since 1895 has retained his

himself as a chemist and druggist when he took to law, and has for some years been in practice as a solicitor in Accrington.

The MAYOR of DOVER is Mr. William James Barnes, who passed the Minor examination in March, 1873. He is a native of Dover, has lived in the town all his life, and for many years has been proprietor of the Dover Pharmacy, Biggin Street. He is in the prime of life, a Conservative, and has done much for his party. Mr. Barnes was one of the promoters of, if not the principal mover in, the formation, in 1867, of the Working Men's Constitutional Association, from which sprang the present Dover Carlton Club. In 1884 he formed the local Habitation of the Primrose League, and was subsequently appointed its ruling Councillor, which position he still holds. Mr. Barnes entered



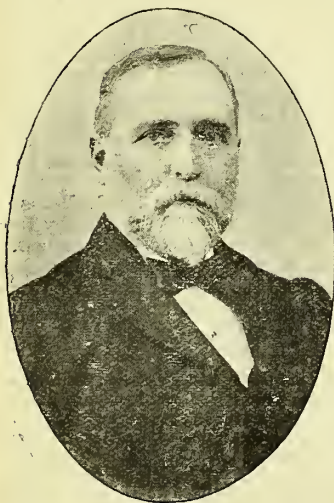
MR. WILLIAM JAMES BARNES.



MR. GEORGE CLARIDGE DRUCE



MR. EDWARD PRICE WYNNE.



MR. ALDERMAN ALLWOOD SIMPSON.



MR. SAMUEL JAMES HULBERT.



MR. WILLIAM ALFRED WRENN.

seat uninterruptedly. In politics he is a Conservative, and for fifteen years has fulfilled the duties of churchwarden at St. Michael's church. He has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for a quarter of a century, and is also one of the trustees of the National Schools. He is a prominent member of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, and for over twenty years has acted as Hon. Treasurer of the St. David's Lodge, as well as for the united district. He is on the Commission of the Peace for the borough.

The MAYOR of ACCRINGTON (Mr. David Lewis Sprake) is a Minor man (July, 1875), but he had not long qualified

the Corporation in 1886 as a representative of Town Ward, and has been returned for that ward at all subsequent elections. He was, in 1893, appointed a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Barnes has, for three successive years, been Deputy-Mayor to Sir W. H. Crundall. (Portrait by Whorwell, Dover.)

The MAYOR of GLASTONBURY, Mr. Samuel James Hulbert, chemist and druggist, has carried on a thriving business in Magdalene Street, Glastonbury, for some years. He has been eight years on the Council, is a Conservative, and a Churchman. He is an ardent amateur photographer, and a member of the local Lodge of Freemasons. Mr. Hulbert's registration

as a chemist and druggist dates from July, 1871, when he passed the Modified examination.

The MAYOR of MAIDSTONE, Mr. Frederick Josiah Oliver, passed the Minor in 1885. He is the second son of Alderman Dr. J. Oliver, who has himself passed the civic chair. Councillor Oliver is in his 43rd year, and a Liberal. He was initiated into the mysteries of pharmacy at Bournemouth, where also he married the daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Briggs. He has been ten years in the West Kent Yeomanry, at present holding the rank of lance-sergeant in the Maidstone Troop, and singularly enough, he this year won the Mayor's Cup for shooting. He is an old freemason, having for thirteen years been a member of the Belvedere Lodge, of which he is the Worshipful Master. Two other chemists have been elected chief Magistrate of Maidstone during the last half century.

The MAYOR of OXFORD, Mr. George Claridge Druce, pharmaceutical chemist, is one of the most popular men in British pharmacy, and is President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He was apprenticed in his native town, Northampton, and negotiated the Minor in November 1871, and fully two years later (January, 1874), passed the Major. He and Mr. F. W. Branson (now of Leeds) founded the Northampton Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Druce being President of it. He went to Oxford in 1879, succeeding to the business of Messrs. Burbidge & Upjohn. He was mainly instrumental in founding the Oxfordshire Natural History Society, of which he was elected president in 1895 and 1896. He was elected a member of the Oxford City Council in 1893, was sheriff three years ago, and is Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. He was local secretary to the British Association on the occasion of the meeting in Oxford in 1894, and is Curator of the Fielding Herbarium at Oxford. In recognition of the value of his work upon the "Flora of Oxfordshire," published in 1885, the University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He is the author of "The Flora of Berkshire," and other "Floras." He was for some years a member of the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners, and will get on the Council some day.

The MAYOR of SOUTH SHIELDS (Mr. John Robert Lawson, jun.) passed the Minor examination in April, 1873. He is the son of Alderman J. R. Lawson, a prominent Tyne tug-owner, and was born in 1853. At the end of his school years he became an apprentice with Messrs. B. & E. Williamson, chemists and druggists, South Shields, and after passing his examinations started business as a chemist, and conducted it with success for nearly ten years. "His enterprise and commercial instincts," says a local scribe, "found little or no scope for play here, and, ultimately yielding to the bent of his nature, he took up the land and estate agency business, in which his excellent foresight and business capacity have combined to more profitable account." In many spheres of public life he has taken a prominent part, and in politics he is an ardent Liberal.

The MAYOR of STALYBRIDGE (Mr. Alderman Allwood Simpson) has occupied the position before, having been elected last year, when we gave some biographical notes in respect to him (*C. & D.*, November 18, 1899, page 822). His pharmaceutical life has been entirely spent in Stalybridge, and he passed the Minor in October, 1873. The mover of his re-election last week said that Alderman Simpson's able guidance in many important schemes had been initiated, and others had been greatly matured. The electric lighting and traction scheme and the joint sewage scheme had had his most ardent attention, and as chairman of the Sanitary Committee his efforts during the late small-pox epidemic won for him not only the admiration of the members of the committee, but also the confidence of the public. Mr. Simpson is a Conservative.

The MAYOR of TAUNTON (Mr. William Alfred Wrenn, chemist and druggist) has also been re-elected for a second term. Some personal particulars in respect to Mr. Wrenn will be found in the *C. & D.* referred to above. There were many nice things said in regard to Mr. Wrenn when he was re-elected, but Mr. Van Trump paid him the neatest compliment. He said he had never known a mayor who had filled the position better than Councillor Wrenn had done during the past year, and they would have to go to very many towns, even beyond the West of England, to find a lady who could fill that position better than Mrs. Wrenn had done

during the past year. To this Mr. Wrenn replied that Mrs. Wrenn and he had practically decided to winter abroad, and he had entered into preliminary negotiations for a residence in the Italian Riviera, but they had received so many kind letters that they thought it over, and came to the conclusion that if they hesitated to accept the office it would appear as if they were ungracious after all the support they had had during the past year.

The MAYOR of WORCESTER has not yet been elected, but Mr. John Alfred Steward, chemist and druggist, who was Mayor in 1898-99, is to get the chair on November 20. Mr. Steward was born at Tenbury, served his apprenticeship



MR. J. A. STEWARD, Mayor-elect of Worcester.

at Leominster, was an assistant with Mr. S. Betty and Messrs. Savory & Moore in London, and in the Pharmacie Beral, Paris. He was an assistant when the Pharmacy Act passed, and qualified immediately after. He acquired the old-established business of Mr. Woods, at Worcester, in 1874. He is a member of the Ancient Craft, a willing municipal worker, and his services have just been recognised by the Lord Chancellor appointing him a J.P. for the city.

Mr. John Walter Hamp, M.R.C.S., who has been elected Mayor of Wolverhampton, is the eldest son of Mr. John Hamp, pharmaceutical chemist of that town.

OTHER MUNICIPAL HONOURS.

London has now a surfeit of mayors and aldermen, apart from the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen who are decreed by custom dating back to William the Conqueror, if not before. The new order of municipal rule which came into force last week gives the ultra-city boroughs (twenty-eight in all) each a mayor and several aldermen. There is not a single chemist amongst the mayors, and few chemists and druggists amongst the aldermen. The names of those more or less familiar to our readers are:—

Mr. George Eade, chemist, for Finsbury.

Mr. R. A. Robinson, J.P., L.C.C., M.P.S., for Kensington.

Mr. R. W. Bowers, printer, for Southwark.

Mr. G. Blount, chemist, for St. Pancras.

Colonel Clifford Probyn, L.C.C., for Westminster.

Mr. Stephen Harris, chemist and druggist, High Street, Droitwich, has been elected a councillor for that Corporation.

The following is a further instalment of municipal councillors and Scotch bailies who have been selected from pharmaceutical ranks:—

Mr. J. K. Matterson, chemist and druggist, Bournemouth, has been elected councillor for that borough.

Mr. Edgar Neale, chemist, Chippenham, was re-elected to the town council on November 5 unopposed, and on November 9 was elected (unanimously) as alderman to fill a death vacancy.

Councillor John Noble, chemist and druggist, South Shields, was re-elected on November 1.

Mr. W. B. Trick, chemist and druggist, Stoke Newington, has been elected for the Lordship Ward of Stoke Newington.

Mr. John James Shawyer, chemist and druggist, 12 Wood Street, Swindon, has been elected a member of the first Town Council.

It is Mr. Page Horner Woodcock, Lincoln, who was re-elected for the Park Ward last week.

Mr. W. B. Dougall, chemist and druggist, Auchterarder, has been elected junior bailie of that town.

Mr. John Peebles, chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy, has been reappointed a bailie of the "lang toon."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING.

THE opening meeting of the winter session was held on November 13, when Mr. Frank Browne, pharmaceutical chemist, and Government analyst of Hong-Kong, delivered a lecture on the

EXPERIENCES OF A BRITISH PHARMACIST IN CHINA.

The President (Mr. Newsholme) was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. C. B. Allen (Vice-President), Mr. W. Martindale, Mr. J. C. Umney, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. Lewis Ough, Mr. Edmund White, Mr. E. W. Lucas, Mr. F. Bascombe, Mr. W. L. Howie, and Mr. J. R. Writts.

Professor Greenish manipulated the optical lantern, which has been newly fitted with electric light.

The PRESIDENT, in introducing the lecturer, said Mr. Browne was a student and prizeman of the School of Pharmacy in 1888, subsequently becoming a worker in the Research Laboratory and a demonstrator. When at the Square he took an active part in football and cricket. In a recent epidemic of plague, Mr. Browne was one of a band of volunteers who tried to alleviate the sufferings of the plague patients. It was a duty requiring much pluck, which, the President said, the lecturer had doubtless obtained on the football field. For his services during the epidemic he received a medal, and official thanks were forwarded from Hong-Kong to the authorities in this country.

Mr. FRANK BROWNE, at the commencement of his lecture, spoke of the pleasure it gave him to visit the School of

Pharmacy after seven years' absence. He said strange ideas existed in this country concerning the Chinese, but he had found them a hard-working, patient, temperate, peace-loving, law-abiding, and intelligent people. The area of China is thirty-five times that of Great Britain and Ireland, and its population between 350 and 430 millions. One-fourth of the inhabitants of the globe are Chinese. The Chinese are the oldest in the world; they had settled political and social institutions at a very early age, and had adopted the decimal system in administration and coinage

mineral resources, and that its chief products are tea, silk wax, and rice. The effect of the teachings of Confucius, Laou-tze, and Mencius on the Chinese character was then traced, the chief duty inculcated being that of filial piety.

EXAMINATIONS

are at the entrance to all Government posts; the subjects which the candidates are examined in are deciphering difficult passages from Confucius and writing essays. The examination-hall at Pekin accommodates 10,000 candidates, but the number who pass is very small; at a recent examination it was twenty-seven out of 4,000 candidates. Success in the examinations is not entirely due to merit, as candidates can buy the essays in the examination-hall, or take a supply of likely essays in with them. Mr. Browne paid a tribute to the temperate habits of the Chinese. It is, he said, a very rare thing to see a Chinaman the worse for liquor, and, indeed, the whole population are almost teetotalers. Those who smoke opium suffer, in reality, but little from its effects; and this so-called evil has been greatly exaggerated. For the troubles which have lately occurred in China, the *literati* are mainly responsible—a class who see their influence and position threatened by the spread of Western ideas. As to the

MEDICINES

of the Chinese the native treatment is chiefly herbal, and their *matéria medica* comprises many drugs used in Europe. The Chinese have little knowledge of surgery, and object to cutting operations even of the simplest character. Drugs are sold and prescriptions filled in shops or by itinerant vendors. There are also free dispensaries, where the poor are treated. The wealthier portion of the community who can afford to keep a physician only pay him so long as they are kept in health. Several poisons are used to a considerable extent for criminal purposes. A powder the lecturer had examined, and which looked like pepper, was found to be powdered native arsenic. Arsenic-throwing does not result in permanent injury to the victim, but causes temporary impairment of vision in cases where it gets in the eyes. The poison-laws of China are very severe; if loss of life results from arsenic the vendor of the poison is at least strangled, and for the slightest irregularity in the sale of poison, though no danger to life results, the druggist receives twenty blows from the bamboo. The flowering tops of *Datura alba* are used for drugging to facilitate robbery. The seeds afford the poison used by the Indian Thug. The poison is administered as an infusion of the dry flowering tops, and in that form is practically tasteless. *Gelsemium elegans* is also used, and usually with fatal result. In Hong-Kong twenty suicides occurred yearly from poison, and of these three-quarters were caused by opium. The favourite remedy for most disorders is *Panax Ginseng*; it enters into the composition of most Chinese nostrums. Medicinal wines are greatly in repute, but as a rule possess little medicinal value.

CHINESE DISPENSERS.

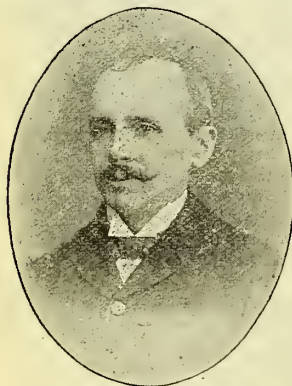
The educated Chinaman is well adapted for the routine work of dispensaries. He is, after two or three years' practice, well able to make all the B.P. preparations, and is particularly good at emulsions and moulded galenicals, which he turns out splendidly. The Chinaman is in every way suited for dispensing. A slide was then shown of a hospital dispensary with Chinese dispensers at work. The fittings of the dispensary were of the same pattern as are used in European shops and dispensaries.

A Chinese sick-room is noisy in the extreme; the relatives of the sick man take it as a duty to make as much noise as possible. Spectacles, it was also mentioned, are worn in China to give dignity to the wearer.

The lecture concluded with views of the city of Victoria in Hong-Kong, which was described as the most beautiful city in the East. The photographs showed that the public buildings erected by Europeans are particularly fine.

The PRESIDENT proposed a vote of thanks at the conclusion of the lecture. The vote was seconded by Mr. C. B. ALLEN (Vice-President), and carried.

It was announced that the other evenings of the winter session were filled up, but no hint was given of the nature of the entertainment.



MR. FRANK BROWNE.

B.C. 2637. After speaking of the pagodas and the origin of the pigtail, the lecturer mentioned that China possesses great

Personalities.

Mr. F. B. WRIDE, JUN., chemist and druggist, who was a candidate for municipal honours at Southampton, was defeated by the narrow majority of sixteen votes.

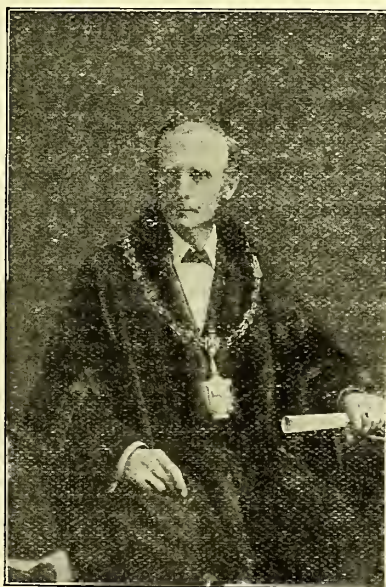
We notice that the publishers of the *Magazine of Fiction* express regret to Mr. William Luther Longstaff, chemist and druggist, Fulham Road, for publishing his poem, entitled "A Kiss," in a novel without his authority.

At the annual dinner of the Darwen Tradesmen's Association on Tuesday evening, Councillor Shorrocks, chemist and druggist (the President), was presented with a solid silver tea-service in recognition of his services to the Association since its formation seven years ago. The gentleman who made the presentation on behalf of the Association remarked that out of 105 committee-meetings which had been held since the formation of the Association Mr. Shorrocks had attended 98.

Mr. THOMAS SMITH, head of the firm of Smith's Advertising Agency, Fleet Street, E.C., was presented with a portrait of himself on November 3. The presentation took place in one of the large rooms of the printing-works at St. Albans, and was made by Mr. J. H. Lile, D.L., a lifelong friend of the recipient. The picture is intended to adorn the walls of the social institute which Mr. Smith built for his employes some time ago. Mr. Smith entertained the whole of his people to tea on the occasion.

ON November 10 several well-known Southampton chemists waited on Mr. O. R. Dawson, pharmaceutical chemist, at College Place, Southampton, and presented him with a handsome silver salver in recognition of his thirty years' service on their behalf as local secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society. The deputation included Messrs. Johns (Johns & Son), Wilson (Randall & Son), Horsey, Goatcher (Keppell & Co.), Hughes, and Wride (Wride & Co.), and Mr. F. B. Wride acted as hon. treasurer and secretary.

ALDERMAN JNO. HORSLEY, J.P., chemist and druggist, had the honorary freedom of the ancient borough of Hartlepool conferred upon him last week. The occasion was marked by an imposing civic ceremony. "Alderman John,"



MR. JNO. HORSLEY.

as he is affectionately called by his fellow-townsmen, served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Matthew Wilkinson, of Hartlepool, and has been in business in the old town during the whole of his career. He has been a member of the Corporation for thirty years, for seven of which he filled the office of Mayor. He retired from the mayoral chair on Friday of last week. He is, or has been, a member of

every important public body and charitable institution in the town, and is now an Alderman on the Durham County Council. The honour which has just been conferred upon him has been exceedingly well deserved, as Sir Thomas Richardson, who moved the resolution, eloquently pointed out.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD SAUNDERS, chemist and druggist, who returned with the C.I.V. after service in South Africa, is the eldest son of Mr. Charles Saunders, chemist and druggist, High Street, Highgate. Mr. Saunders holds the best shooting-record of any member of the C.I.V., having been twice in the Queen's Hundred. He has fortunately passed through the campaign without getting wounded or injured in any way. A dinner was given in his honour by the Highgate tradesmen on November 1, when a gold watch and illuminated address were presented to Mr. Saunders. During the progress of the dinner a telegram was received from the Lord Mayor offering his congratulations. The illuminated address which Mr. Saunders has received is a beautifully-executed piece of work. At the top, underneath the arms of the City of London, is a finely-drawn picture of London from the river, and below the address a view of Table Bay.



MR. C. E. SAUNDERS.

PRIVATE JOHN TOM HOGARTH, of the "A" (Hexham) Company 1st Battalion Northumberland Volunteers, is another of the gentlemen in khaki who were drawn from the drug-trade. He is a chemist's assistant, and has been attached to the line battalion of the Northumberland Fusiliers serving under Lord Methuen. Mr. Hogarth has been in most of Lord Methuen's long marches and engagements in South Africa, and is now under orders to return to England. Our portrait is reproduced from a photograph by Messrs. Hunter, of Hexham.



MR. J. T. HOGARTH.

OF the new pharmaceutical examiners, Mr. David Gilmour, a member of the Scotch board, has the unique distinction of being a brother of a former examiner — Mr. William Gilmour, F.R.S.E. We believe that two brothers have never acted in this capacity before. He comes of a family of pharmacists, his brothers Andrew, James and William duly qualified, the first named has passed over to the great majority, and Mr. James Gilmour left pharmacy to become a minister of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Of seven Gilmours now on the register, six represent two generations of one family. Mr. David Gilmour was at one time an assistant with his brother William in Elm Row, Edinburgh; he passed the Minor in May, 1870, the Major in June, 1873, and has been in business in Dunfermline for nearly twenty years.



MR. DAVID GILMOUR.

Winter Session.

Notices of meetings to be held are inserted under "Coming Events." If meetings are not attended by reporters, secretaries of associations would oblige by communicating with the Editor.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

THIS Association inaugurated the present session at the Grosvenor Rooms of the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, with a social gathering, on Thursday evening, November 8, at which the President (Mr. John Barclay) delivered his address, and Mr. Charles Lcedham Green, M.D., F.R.C.S., who has lately returned from service as surgeon at the front in South Africa, where for a time he took the place of Mr. Treves, related some of his experiences of the war. There was a large attendance of pharmacists with their lady-friends, among those in attendance besides the President being Messrs. F. H. Alcock and J. Wakefield (Vice-Presidents), Drs. Foster and Vinrace, Messrs. T. Barclay, Alfred Southall, J. Poole, Charles Thompson, F. H. Prosser, H. S. Shorthouse, J. C. Mackenzie, C. J. Arblaster, F. J. Gibson (Wolverhampton), T. Cattell (Sutton Coldfield), Hinds (Coventry), A. W. Southall, J. T. Cattell (Knowle), T. Barclay, jun., and the Hon. Secretary G. H. Brunt, under whose directions the arrangement for the meeting were successfully carried out. After the reception Mr. BARCLAY delivered his presidential address, in which he dealt with

CURRENT PHARMACEUTICAL TOPICS.

The past year, he said, had been an eventful one for pharmacists in general, and in one respect for Midland pharmacists in particular. The inclusion of carbolic acid and its homologues in the poison-schedule was a step which he thought must meet with universal approval, not only from chemists but from the public. The number of deaths



MR. JOHN BARCLAY, B.Sc., Phar. Chemist.

which had of recent years occurred from this poison had rapidly increased, and it must be a matter for satisfaction to the public to feel that they would for the future be safeguarded through having the sale and handling of this substance more or less entirely in the hands of qualified chemists. (Hear, hear.) The withdrawal of Clause 2 of the Companies Bill 1900 was also a matter for congratulation both for chemists and, if they fully understand the question, the public generally. There was no doubt but that those members of Parliament who had given the matter the consideration it deserved, saw that the inclusion of this clause would have given powers to limited companies which private individuals could not obtain, and for this reason, if for no other, a gross injustice would have been done. The Council of the Association had used every endeavour to procure the removal of the clause. It was often a matter for wonder to him that there had not been more combination amongst chemists in the past, and he, for one, firmly be-

lieved that company-trading would have been put a stop to many years ago if the matter had been strongly taken up by a united trade before vested interests gained the power which they had to-day. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Barclay then referred to the Pharmaceutical Society's new scheme for local organisation, and said it seemed not unlikely that in the large towns where the divisional secretaries might meet and discuss pharmaceutical topics, the result might be good. It was evident, however, that there were difficulties in the way, for it was naturally a somewhat invidious task for a chemist to undertake—viz., that of playing detective in his town or neighbourhood, and of reporting illegal proceedings on the part of his neighbours.

The event of the year which was, in his mind, of the greatest importance to Midland pharmacists, was that of the definite shape which the scheme for a pharmaceutical curriculum at the Birmingham University had taken. Mr. Barclay referred to what the Association had done in the matter, and said that Professor Hillhouse had reported that a by no means insignificant sum of money had been promised towards a fund for providing scholarships for pharmacists. Professor Hillhouse had now informed him that a committee of the new Senate had been formed to go generally into the matter, and that it was proposed to ask delegates from the Association to meet them in conference. The matter must be approached very carefully, and not without the fullest possible promise of success, and he personally was full of hope that during the next few months the scheme would be brought to a successful issue, and that the Birmingham University would set an example to all other English Universities, which had hitherto been far behind those of the Continent in dealing with pharmaceutical education. (Applause.) He was well aware that it was the fashion with some of their friends to decry the value of higher education for the pharmacist, and to point to the poor opportunities which were granted him for obtaining value, if he might so put it, for scholarship; but he did not take this view of the matter. He believed that the chemist was himself very largely to blame for the small demands which were made upon him as an expert. It was in many cases entirely his own fault that, instead of acting as a sort of scientific referee in his own neighbourhood, he was compelled to compete with the local grocer in the sale of patent medicines. Small laboratories with facilities for the analysis of clinical samples, such as urines, sputa, foods and drugs, &c., might be made to pay in many neighbourhoods, and he was quite sure that doctors would often appreciate the convenience of having available the services of a chemist who could perform daily analyses of clinical samples such as sputa and urines. Much of that work would come comparatively easy to a newly qualified man, but if the chemist made up his mind that to keep up his scientific training was of no use, then, of course, he must rapidly become incapable of doing work of this kind. Apart from all this, too, there was to be considered the tremendous value to everyone of the scientific training which was obtained in a university. No man could but be better for acquiring the scientific frame of mind. He ventured to hope, therefore, that the scheme for a pharmaceutical curriculum at the university, with possible pharmaceutical degrees, would be received with enthusiasm by Midland pharmacists, and that they would, though they might not all be able to give it financial support, do their utmost to show that they appreciated its value to themselves and to their successors. He had hoped to be able to make some reference to the Pharmacy Bill which was being drafted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, but had just learned from Mr. Southall that they were not yet to be informed of the character of the proposed Bill. He presumed, however, that they would, before long, be informed what the Council were going to ask the Government to do, and they would in all probability have a special general meeting, at an early date, at which the opinions of members on the proposed legislation would be ventilated. Mr. Barclay concluded by referring to the provision of permanent quarters for the Association at which their books and other belongings might be kept, and which might be thrown open for the use of members as a library and reading-room. If they were able to bring this about they were in hopes that they would induce a number of the younger members of the trade to join the Association for the sake of the benefits which they would derive. This

was especially desirable in view of the much-to-be-regretted fact that the Birmingham Chemists' Assistants' Association had, by reason of lack of support, ceased to exist.

MR. LEEDHAM GREEN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. LEEDHAM GREEN subsequently delivered his address, which was admirably illustrated with lantern-slides. He described his tour from Cape Town to Maritzburg and Chieveley, and thence to Ladysmith. In passing, he pictured some of the most outstanding incidents of camp-life, but the most interesting portion of his remarks was that in which he dealt with disease among the soldiers. The greatest lack of the entire campaign from a medical point of view was, he said, the absence of means of obtaining boiled water for drinking purposes—the only sure preventive for enteric fever. It was true that filters were provided, but they were insufficient in number, and from their construction were liable to leakage. He considered the lack of suitable filters, and the want of means of procuring a plentiful supply of boiled water to be the gravest mistake of the whole campaign. No gun, no luggage, no machinery was too heavy or too cumbersome, if it were required for the purpose of assailing the enemy; but for the defence of the troops from a foe far more deadly than Mauser bullets or shrapnel shells, a few necessary boilers were too great impediments to be allowed. No man ought to have been permitted to drink water which had not been previously boiled, and strict supervision to this effect should have been carried out. He was painfully struck with the smallness of the number of men in Natal who were inoculated against typhoid fever. Whole companies never seemed to have had a chance of inoculation. To others it seemed to be represented in such a way as to deter them from taking advantage of it. This he regarded as a great misfortune, for though sufficient statistics had not yet been obtained to determine the measure of the protective power of the antitoxin, yet enough was known—and his own experience fully confirmed it—to show that it had great efficiency in averting the attacks, and if not wholly successful in doing so, was certainly very efficacious in lessening the severity of the disease.

Mr. Leedham Green's lecture was listened to with close attention, and he was cordially thanked. An excellent concert of vocal and instrumental music followed.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE meeting at 73 Newman Street, W., on Thursday evening November 8, was better attended than usual, the attraction being a paper by Mr. A. C. Wootton, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, on

PHARMACEUTICAL POLITICS.

Two of Mr. Wootton's colleagues, Messrs. Albert Cooper and W. S. Glyn-Jones, were of the company. Mr. DEWHIRST (President of the Association) was in the chair, and after the preliminaries called upon Mr. WOOTTON, who said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Allow me in the first place to thank you for giving me this opportunity of laying before you certain opinions on pharmaceutical topics, and for the tolerant hearing which I am sure, in accordance with your traditions, you will give to those views, whether you agree with them or not.

The subject set me to comment on by your Secretary was "Politics in Reference to Pharmacy." I studied this phrase carefully to discover, if I could, any subtle distinction between that formula and the more common one, "Pharmaceutical Politics," but without success. And I came to the conclusion that I might discourse on any subject for ten minutes or so, provided it was one on which pharmacists could dispute.

Controversy, no doubt, is good for us all. Not that it often helps to advance the cause or purpose discussed. In a fairly long experience of pharmaceutical controversies, I do not think I can recall any instance of actual progress resulting from them. But the discussions have at least served the excellent result of establishing every disputant more firmly in his own opinion, or, if opinion is too complimentary a word to use for some people's assertions, in the determination to maintain to the last the contention with which he has started. We have all known people, I suppose,

ready at a moment's notice to plunge into any discussion, evolving their opinions as they proceed, and then holding to them passionately. That is modern controversy.

The most perfect controversialist who ever lived, probably, was an Alexandrian professor named Euclid. His method was to lay down first a few axioms or self-evident propositions, or, as he himself called them, common notions, such as that the whole is greater than a part, that things equal to the same are equal to one another, and so on; and if in a weak moment you admitted these you were lost, and would surely be cornered sooner or later with some more recondite theorem. I sometimes wonder how my friend Mr. Lord Gifford, of Blackburn, got through his Euclid. I should think he resisted the axioms. My own method of treating pharmaceutical politics—if I may be pardoned the egotism—is based on that of Euclid. I first try to ascertain the axioms or common notions of the subject, the ideas that are common to us all, and then from them aim to deduce the conclusions to which they obviously lead. To reduce pharmaceutical politics to an exact science in this way is I perceive a little hard on the controversialists present. How they are going to oppose indisputable propositions I cannot tell. But the pharmaceutical mind has abundant resources. Notwithstanding the perfection of my arguments, the perversity of my opponents is more than equal to them, and I am quite accustomed to the position of the good man hopelessly in advance of his times, or, what amounts to the same thing, usually in a minority.

You are aware—or at least you ought to be aware, for you have been told often enough—that

THE BUSINESS OF A PHARMACIST

is one which requires the closest personal attention; that success in it depends largely—mainly, indeed—on the degree of confidence which the pharmacist can establish between himself and his customers; therefore, that it is essential on the part of those who seek their livelihood in this vocation to acquire such qualifications, and be filled with such knowledge, as will inspire that trade-bringing confidence. I am not dreaming of controverting these propositions. I believe in them implicitly. But I would simply remark on the advice of this character, which is so abundantly tendered to us, that it is little besides platitudes, and that it is as applicable to every other class and condition of mankind as it is to pharmacists. We select a draper because we say he is a smart man and knows his business, who often goes to Paris and is always supplied with the latest novelties. We have a favourite grocer who, we say, seems to understand the blending of tea and the selection of dried fruits, and is most obliging. The tailor, the plumber, the carpenter, acquire our confidence by their personal skill; and of course the personal factor is important in an even greater degree for the physician, the lawyer, the actor, and the clergyman; but even these gentlemen do not entirely disdain the shop-window.

LET US FOLLOW THIS PERSONAL CONSIDERATION

a little farther. The young pharmacist, we will assume, has opened a shop, and his attractive personality is beginning to tell. The ladies talk to each other of his abilities, and his connection is extending. In two or three years he sees prosperity before him. From that moment his principal business aim, though he may not himself recognise it, is to eliminate his personality from his business. The first manifestation of this purpose, it may be, is resentment at being called away from his hot dinner to hear Mrs. Garrulous describe the symptoms of her offspring. She is unreasonably reluctant to rely on the diagnosis of the apprentice who has curiously prescribed a powder, and she wants the benefit of the principal's more mature experience. As times goes on he chafes at the confinement of his counter, and longs for a holiday. The business develops, and he begins to look forward to the blessed time when he can draw the profits of his business without the drudgery of personal attention to it. A hundred years ago X. and Z. were two very capable young fellows who had been apprenticed to apothecaries. They pooled their savings and opened a shop in a fashionable quarter of London. They worked hard and incessantly at their business, and gradually acquired a profitable connection. One, two, three, and four assistants in process of time appeared behind the counters, from which X. and Z.

gradually detached themselves. X. took charge of the laboratories, while Z. looked after the books, and by the time they reached middle age neither of them came into contact with any customer below the peerage. Their sons came into the business, nominally, after them, but they had far less actual contact with it than their fathers had; they only looked in in the intervals of their sports, and now the business is a "property" administered by managers, and the income from it is divided among several wealthy families. Is that altogether a fancy sketch?

Not long ago an eminent pharmacist roundly abused me for what he alleged was my commercial mind. "We are trying," he said, "to make pharmacy a personal profession, and you are always aiming to bring it down to the level of a mere business enterprise." That gentleman had just returned from a lengthy tour on the Continent, and I do not suppose he has served a customer behind his counter for twenty years. How much for the personality which prevails in his pharmacy? His business has reached a point where personality counts for very little.

The result thus indicated is generally known as goodwill; this is the property you will aim, and most legitimately aim, to create. It is the exact converse of personality, and every person who discusses pharmaceutical politics should clearly recognise this. You may, perhaps, make yourself a very useful and famous person, and your name may become an asset of great value. But to the extent that this is the case you are destroying your chance of creating goodwill. If you want the latter you must cultivate a business which you can say, when you want to sell it, will not be a penny the worse for your withdrawal from it; when you can assure the purchaser that it is a business which runs by itself.

So much for the axioms. Now very briefly for the application of these "common notions" to two or three of

THE OCCASIONAL TOPICS OF DISCUSSION.

First, if I have succeeded in showing that the acquirement of goodwill is as legitimate an aim in pharmacy as in any other business, that I should think ought to dispose of the contention we sometimes hear from some of our extreme purists that every business should be carried on in the actual name of the owner, and particularly that poisons should be labelled in his name. It seems to me that it would be unreasonable and pedantic to insist on such a condition. I do not think it is required in law. The assumption of a business name is a legal proceeding. The present owners of X. & Z.'s business are X. & Z. in the eye of the law, and their signatures in that firm's name are binding. What object can there be in compelling X. & Z. to vary their old and valuable trade-title whenever the constitution of their firm is modified?

A more fiercely contested struggle is that which has raged for many years over the so-called "widows' clause." This is the concession in the 16th Section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which permits the executors of a deceased chemist and druggist to continue to carry on his business, providing it is managed by a registered chemist and druggist. Nothing amazes me more in pharmaceutical politics than the passionate eagerness of some chemists to get rid of this most valuable provision. We cannot demand that unqualified companies shall not be allowed to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, it is said, so long as we allow executors of a deceased chemist to do the same. In other words, because the Pharmacy Act could not be made absolutely perfect, no attempt to do anything to regulate the sale of poisons should have been made. The framers of that Act were clear-headed men; they perceived that their scheme for providing that the sale of poisons should be in the hands of competent persons would inevitably break down unless chemists could be made immortal. Think which way the public sympathy would go if a few widows were sued for bravely trying to keep together the little property and livelihood their husbands had left them! Surely it is not necessary to point out the difference between a concession the object of which is to preserve property fairly and honestly acquired, and a provision for enabling unqualified persons to acquire a property which in the public interest it is deemed they are unfit to hold.

I shall only touch upon one other subject of pharmaceutical interest, and that is

THE ETERNAL COMPANY-QUESTION.

The considerations I have already presented go a long way, I think, in enabling us to appreciate the distinction which the Lord Chancellor drew between pharmacy on the one hand and medicine and its allies on the other. He refused to declare that companies practising the former were illegal, though he was willing to prohibit the enterprising promoter from laying his sacrilegious fingers on the medical profession. And I am bound to say that his policy seems to have been based on sound premises. How much would you give for the goodwill of Sir William Broadbent's practice, or of Sir Edward Clarke's, or of Sir Henry Irving's, or of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's? Apart from their own personalities these famous gentlemen have nothing to sell: when they retire from active life they leave no goodwill. But X. & Z., to whom I have before alluded, have in their goodwill an intangible though, if I may be permitted the misuse of language, a very substantial property. It is property which can be cut up into shares, can be transferred from one person to another, which may rise or fall in value, and is capable of improvement or depreciation according to the way it is managed. The question is—Are X. & Z. to be forever debarred from taking advantage of the undoubted benefits which, in certain circumstances, the Companies Acts offer? Family reasons, or it may be a desire to give the assistants in their employment a pecuniary interest in their business, or it may be simply a wish to realise on good terms, suggest conversion of the concern into a limited company. Would you refuse X. & Z. the right?

I, for one, would not. I regret as strongly as anybody can the development of what we may fairly call illegitimate companies practising pharmacy—companies which evidently defy the intentions of the Pharmacy Act. But, because we cannot stop pharmacy companies entirely, is that a good reason why we should not prune, and train, and regulate them? Many among us, and influential men, too, have heroically declared that they would have no truck nor traffic of any kind with companies—would not touch the unclean thing. Numbers of speakers and writers have followed in the same strain, and it sounds very effective. Here is a quotation from a speech at Bradford a fortnight ago, and the policy advocated in it was unanimously endorsed by the Bradford Chemists' Association:—"With the regulation of companies," said Mr. Waddington, "I would have nothing to do, preferring that things should remain as they are, and that companies should continue to exist in virtual defiance of Parliament and its evident intention, than that we should in any way make it legal for them to be formed."

That is sentiment and sentiment only, and a very poor sort of sentiment too. It is unmanly to find ourselves unjustly treated and not even make an effort to get our rights. If this dignified disdain of our foes had the smallest possibility of being effective, there would be something to say for it. But has it? Companies formed to carry on the business of chemists and druggists are being registered daily, and turning our backs on them will in no way abash the promoters. Some of these companies are what may be called legitimate. They are the conversion of businesses owned by qualified persons into joint-stock companies, and the intention is that they shall still be entirely controlled by qualified persons. There are many others which are registered because it is the easiest form of qualification. The problem is to hinder the latter without rendering registration in the former case impossible. I have for a long time held the opinion that the only way of accomplishing this double object is by insisting on a qualified directorate. Somebody must direct the enterprise, and the new Companies Act declares that the person who acts as a director of a company shall be deemed to be a director. So that evasion becomes impossible. You will perceive that the stipulation I contend for will prevent the energetic grocer and the brilliant failure in the examination-room from acquiring the rights and privileges of the pharmaceutical franchise through Somerset House, but will not render impossible the adoption of the benefits of limited liability on the part of those who can comply with the conditions. It will, however, serve to keep even these in the straight path in which it is their present intention to run. The qualified manager, who is the alternative to the qualified directorate, cannot comply in spirit with the principle of the Pharmacy Act, which demands qualification for the ultimate control and so long as Parlia-

ment retains the Pharmacy Act on the statute-book we have the right to demand that its principles shall be respected.

DISCUSSION.

The PRESIDENT having invited discussion,

Mr. ALBERT COOPER said he agreed with Mr. Wootton in many things. It was not a question now whether they would legislate and make company-pharmacy legal; as a matter of fact, it was in that position at the present moment. They met with three kinds of pharmacists with views on the company-question. There was the wealthy man who had not the slightest reason to turn his business into a company; there was another man who said it was a most wicked thing to do, for the simple fact that he had not a business large enough to make it worth his while; and the third man was he who considered the safeguard of the public at the same time as the interests of pharmacy, and who was sure that companies could be regulated and carried on satisfactorily. All those men were represented on the Pharmaceutical Council. He was the very last man to recommend company-pharmacy, but he had to face things as they existed. The Council were arranging a Bill to place before the House of Commons, and it should be their object to send up such a Bill that it would be acceptable to legislators, and not send something that would not stand any chance of being passed. He believed Mr. Wootton had told them the best thing to do in the circumstances in which they were placed. (Applause.)

Mr. F. W. GAMBLE thought Mr. Wootton had somewhat cramped the field of pharmaceutical politics, which extended a long way on both sides of any Bill to regulate companies. Certainly Mr. Wootton had put forward some remarks that might be controverted. He thought, however, that this constant criticism and exchange of opposite views, of which they had received so large an amount lately, had led to no good results. Sarcasm and general innuendoes, which had taken the place of legitimate criticism, might well be dispensed with. That had been his opinion, and he was glad to hear it put forward by such an authority as Mr. Wootton. If Mr. Wootton, as he had said, was in advance of his times, he was not alone, and he might some day have the satisfaction of converting the majority or of bringing the greater part over to his side. Apparently the real question was wrapped up around the small word "goodwill." If they acknowledged the idea of goodwill they must keep the widows' clause. Those, however, who looked upon pharmacy as a profession necessarily did away with the idea of "goodwill" altogether, and if pharmacy became entirely professional a widows' clause naturally failed. He spoke of the ignorance displayed by members of their own profession. He had asked one or two men to come to that meeting, and he was actually asked what was the name of the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. His questioner did not know the name of the President of the Society, and had not heard of Mr. Wootton. Probably many of them had read Mr. Allen's very entertaining speech at the dinner of the Sheffield Society. He put forward in that speech a very fine view of what the chemist should be in his relation to the B.P. Mr. Allen, however, did not mention that there was a clause in the 1868 Act to prevent chemists selling anything that was not of B.P. quality, although that clause had never been put into force so far as he knew. The Pharmaceutical Society could pay huge salaries and large pensions and things of that sort, but they could not afford to put this clause into force even to a limited extent. Another clause in the 1868 Act on which he should like a little guidance said that chemists might dispense poisons under certain regulations, provided such poisons were entered into the book and labelled properly. It seemed to him that doctors should be as much compelled to label their bottles with the name and address of the seller as chemists were; the enforcement of that clause would practically prohibit the dispensing by medical men, because the label would, he thought, be considered a form of advertising, and would not be allowed by the Royal Colleges. He was surprised to hear Mr. Wootton put forward the view that there was no harm for a trade-name to be put on labels instead of the name of the actual proprietor. For his own part he took a more serious view of the question of qualified directorates. If, however, the new Companies Act was going to do away with the bogus directorate, then he thought there could be no harm in the qualified-directorate idea; he thought they should be guarded against bogus companies.

His view was that the chemist's business was not so much a trade as people made it out to be; at the same time he knew he was with the minority in holding that view. (Applause.)

Mr. MORLEY TAYLOR said he was a great stickler for the personal element in pharmacy, and he thought a man who went into pharmacy with the sole idea of making money had far better go into some other trade. Their qualifications, he thought, gave them not only a personal lift above their fellow men, but also a personal responsibility to the public, which they could not shift on to any number of assistants, qualified or unqualified. He saw all the difficulties of introducing new names on the labels, and changing the *personnel* of old historic houses, as they might be changed from time to time if his idea was carried through, but he could not see any real difference between the management and carrying on of a business by a legitimately formed company and the same management by a number of qualified men whose names and persons did not appear in or about the business. He thought the means of enforcing the power given to the Pharmaceutical Society were utterly inadequate, and one of the first things that Society should do was to get further powers. There was no reason whatever why an inspector of pharmacies should not be instituted. A suggestive message came to the Pharmaceutical Council some time ago from the Privy Council, when they said they would be glad to hear that the regulations for the keeping and selling poisons were being carried out. He maintained the Society could not give a satisfactory answer to the question from its own knowledge.

Mr. PETER MACEWAN was struck with Mr. Morley's latest remarks, which practically amounted to this, he said—that the State made a great mistake when it entrusted the Pharmaceutical Society with the administration of the Pharmacy Act. It seemed impossible for a body engaged in educational practice, and in pursuing a business of its own, to take up and impartially administer and enforce the penal provisions that were provided in the Pharmacy Act. Referring to the "one pharmacist, one shop" idea, he said the first thing that the Council should put in the new Pharmacy Bill was the provision of the Pharmacy Act of Ireland, that each shop kept open for the sale of poisons should be managed by the qualified proprietor or a qualified employé—he did not think the House of Commons would refuse that provision. It was absolutely paltry, he thought, to waste time over the widows' clause: they should concentrate their attention on putting some control upon companies. He did not think a responsible body like the Pharmaceutical Society should go forward to Parliament and ask it to wipe out of commerce a large number of traders and trading bodies in which much money was involved. Parliament would not do that, because, to a certain extent, legislation was merely the regulation of existing conditions.

A COUNCILLOR'S AND OTHERS' VIEWS.

Mr. GLYN-JONES thought Mr. Wootton had acted very wisely in narrowing down the view of pharmaceutical politics. He was of opinion, however, that Mr. Wootton had been talking rank heresy. (Laughter.) At the same time it would have been a good thing if they had heard a good deal more of such plain speaking. As Mr. Wootton had pointed out, the whole question turned on whether they were engaged as professional men or as tradesmen who had to make a goodwill, and therefore had a property to lose. The great bulk of them, no doubt, went in for goodwill apart from their personality. Therein lay a very great difference between themselves and strictly professional men. With regard to the widows' clause, he thought an enforced sale would be a serious innovation. Mr. Wootton's ideas of pharmacy were not such as he liked at all, but in them he thought he saw an idealistic position for pharmacists, to bring about which he would want an uninhabited island to start with, just allowing those people to live there who would do exactly as he told them, making a pharmacist a professional man, with nothing to do but dispense medicines and sell a few poisons and dangerous drugs, and locking him up if he sold a toothbrush or anything of that kind as being outside the radius of his work as a professional man. He would also make the pharmacist charge a fee for a poison-transaction, whether he made a sale or not. He did not agree with Mr. Gamble's remarks regarding medical men labelling their physic, for a very large number of them were in the habit of stating on

their labels very freely who and what they were, and they were not interfered with.

Mr. MACEWAN pointed out that Mr. Gamble's reference was to members of the Royal College of Physicians, who are not supposed to dispense physic.

Mr. C. E. PICKERING said Mr. Wootton had not convinced him with regard to the widows' clause. He had always been of opinion that a chemist's business was more or less of a personal character, and he failed to see why, if the proposed legislation dealing with limited companies was enacted, a widow could carry on her business in the same way as formerly unless she were bound to register the name of the qualified man who managed her business. He saw no reason why, if a managing director was to be appointed for a company, a widow should not be compelled to act in the same way. He thought it should be made compulsory that a managing director should be an actual director, so that he could take all responsibility.

Mr. JAMES referred to a notorious company case which came before the Courts a few years back, in which one man, holding the majority of the shares, made the directorate do what he liked, and asked Mr. Wootton if it were possible under the new Companies Act for a similar case to transpire—say, in a pharmaceutical company. He did not think so much of the professional status of the pharmacist; most of them were in business because they required bread-and-butter. (Hear, hear.) He thought that most of the arguments for the professional side of the question were waste of time, and if they took the public estimation of pharmacy as their standpoint, they would very soon appreciate their own level. (Applause.)

Mr. STROTHER said he had spoken to one or two men urging them to attend the meeting that evening, but most of them were unable to come because of the late hours to which they worked. One man, however, said that if he could have been there he would have protested against the increased fees for the Minor examination, and against the fact that at present a man had to take the whole examination at one time, and was not allowed to take it in two parts.

The PRESIDENT, in summing up, said he was struck with the fact that, although it was decided that discussion did no good, the members present did not put that theory into practice. He was not so sure that the discussion of pharmaceutical politics was valueless; it might not be useful to the leaders of pharmacy, but it educated the rank-and-file. However, it must be remembered that, although so-called company-pharmacy were put straight to-morrow, things pharmaceutical would still be far from being in proper order.

THE REPLY.

Mr. WOOTTON, in reply, said he thought he might have conveyed a slightly wrong impression by some of his remarks. He did not wish to depreciate the personal qualifications that were necessary to a pharmacist; each one had to work out his own personal qualification, and no one respected more than he did the pharmacist who made himself an ornament to his profession and useful to the public. That was not the condition of pharmacy they had to deal with in legislation. Whatever they did in legislation, they were not going to do anything to benefit themselves if they could not regulate companies and widows and that sort of thing. They were not going to make much difference in the condition of the present pharmacist. Mr. Morley Taylor was the one gentleman with whom he did not agree. He said they ought not to go into pharmacy with any idea of making money.

Mr. MORLEY TAYLOR: Of making more than a living. A doctor did not go into his business with the idea of making, say, in ten years 20,000*l.*, and he contended that pharmacy as a trade was not a good trade.

Mr. WOOTTON thought the trade of a chemist and druggist was a good trade; but, at the same time, he did not wish to be understood as at all depreciating the professional aspect. They had to consider the chemist and druggist as he was in the trade, and when a man went into pharmacy he ought to try to make as much goodwill as he could. There were many businesses in London that were very valuable properties, and it was a perfectly justifiable thing to make a good property. Having made that property, Parliament or anyone else had no right to destroy it. There was no more

legitimate kind of property in existence than the property one created for himself. He knew there was considerable ground to cause a man to say that widows and executors were much in the same position as a company, but the difference was that a chemist was bound to die some time, and an unqualified person was not bound to go into the chemist and druggist business. If a qualified person worked for twenty, thirty, or forty years, and died leaving his widow his business as her sole property, he thought it was monstrous and altogether impossible for any legislation to say that she should not have that property, but should be forced to sell it. If they tried to make that law, the Pharmacy Act must break down inevitably. With reference to Mr. James's question, he (Mr. Wootton) was not qualified to speak about the new Companies Act, but he knew it was provided that any person who acted as a director would be deemed to be the director, and would be directly responsible, and he should think in that case the shareholders would take care that the money they invested was properly looked after. The Pharmacy Act unquestionably demanded that the proprietor of a business should be qualified, and if they were going to allow companies—and they must—to carry on business as chemists and druggists, then the only persons that corresponded with the proprietors were the directors; the shareholders were simply in the position of people who lend money to a company, and could not be called upon to be qualified; but they could call upon the real persons who controlled the business to be qualified. To say that in every shop there should be a qualified manager was not the same thing, because the manager in such a case was likely to be dismissed at a week's notice by an unqualified director above him. That was the way, he thought, in which a qualified directorate would be such a safeguard. If he had taken Mr. Gamble's advice and discussed the Pharmacy Act of 1868 in its entirety, Mr. Gamble would have been the only one in his audience before he had finished. (Laughter.)

Mr. GAMBLE said there was a clause in the Pharmacy Act which prohibited chemists selling anything not of B.P. quality.

Mr. WOOTTON said it was simply in reference to the compounding of medicines of the B.P.: one might sell medicines not made according to the B.P. as much as he liked. Continuing, he said this matter brought up the rather important point as to the Pharmaceutical Society requiring a good deal more power and exercising it more. Mr. Morley's idea of an inspector was evidently one who should go calling on chemists and worrying them, but as soon as that inspector was appointed nine-tenths of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society would demand that he should go to look up their competitors who were cutting prices. (Laughter.) He would be extremely sorry to see the Pharmaceutical Society undertaking such a trade-union business as that. Every year the Pharmaceutical Society prosecuted some three or four hundred cases and by that he thought they did pretty well in the way of enforcing the Pharmacy Act. If they were to send round an inspector and try to hunt up all the cases possible, he thought there would be a great outcry, and people would say that the Pharmaceutical Society was doing it for the benefit of its licentiates: it would be ruinous to the Pharmaceutical Society and the Pharmacy Act. On the point raised by Mr. Strotcher, he thought the advance in the fees for the Minor examination was a very unjust and uncalled-for expedient; but then he said so at the time, and no one agreed with him. (Laughter.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Wootton closed the proceedings.

Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Monday evening, November 12, at the Church House, Dewsbury—the President (Mr. W. Stead, of Heckmondwike) in the chair. Nine members were present, and the PRESIDENT regretted the small attendance, observing that they had been confident that the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill would have been produced at the last meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. As it was not, the members of the Association would naturally expect that they would have very little to talk

about, and that accounted for the small attendance. They gathered from the remarks of Mr. Newsholme at their dinner that the Bill would certainly come before the Council at the last meeting. Personally, he had suspected that there had been internal dissension, and it was owing to this that the Bill was not produced. No one had been more opposed than he to any discussion that would appear to tie the hands of the committee after having the Bill in hand, or to imply want of confidence in them; but it dawned upon them now that it might be necessary to give them a gentle spur to hasten matters on, and Mr. Broadhead had something to bring before them. Mr. Stead then alluded to the fact that Mr. J. W. Cussons, of Ossett, was about to leave the district, and that this would necessitate the appointment of a gentleman in his place as local secretary for the Morley division. He suggested Mr. Rhodes, of Mirfield. It was unanimously agreed to nominate Mr. Rhodes. A circular was read from a trade-journal drawing attention to a possibility of the London Chamber of Commerce supporting the Bill in regard to the trading in poisons and poisonous compounds, and advising that wholesale houses in London should have their attention drawn to it, with a view to representation at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. The President remarked that Parliament would never sanction anything of the kind, and that the Bill would not have the ghost of a chance.

A letter was read, which had been received from Mr. Newsholme (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), thanking the members of the Association for their kindly reception of him at their annual dinner.

Mr. STEAD again referred to the

PHARMACY BILL,

and said it was a question to consider whether they could not do something to hasten matters, which were not going so smoothly as they ought to be. Mr. Broadhead had come to their relief, and had prepared an amended Pharmacy Bill, which he would like the Association to adopt. The matter deserved mature consideration and deliberation, and he suggested that after Mr. Broadhead had laid the matter before them they should postpone discussion to a special meeting to be held in a week, when possibly one or two members of the Bradford Association might attend.

Mr. BROADHEAD said that there had evidently been difficulty in the Council, which had been unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion. He had heard from one or two sources that the Council would rather like a help up, and to be forced on a little, and an expression of what was the very least the chemists of the country wanted. With a view to such an expression he had prepared a draft Pharmacy Bill, and suggested that, if it met with their approval, they should adopt it and send it to the Council. They would then be probably taken up by other local associations, and in that way the Council would get a thorough idea of the very least they expected, and should then have no hesitation in preparing their own draft Bill. He then read the Bill, which was as follows:—

WHEREAS it is expedient for the safety of the public and for the more effectual enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, relating to the sale of poisons, and the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, that the Registrar under that Act should be further enabled to make and keep a correct register of all persons entitled to be registered as persons lawfully entitled to keep open shop for the purpose aforesaid under the title of chemist and druggist, or any other title implying that the person using such title is legally qualified as the aforesaid Act provides.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:—

1. From and after , every person entitled to carry on business under the title of chemist and druggist, and to be registered as such, shall annually make application to the Registrar in the form set forth in the schedule "A" that his name may be retained on the statutory register of persons legally qualified to sell poisons, and to keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, and at the same time furnish information as to the address at which he carries on that business either on his own account or otherwise, and in default of such application being duly made by any person otherwise entitled to registration, the registrar shall erase the name of such person from the register, provided always that the name of any person erased in consequence of his omission to apply for continuance of registration as aforesaid, may, by direction of the Council of the

Pharmaceutical Society, be restored to the register upon payment of a fine, should the Council think fit.

2. Any person lawfully entitled to keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, who shall keep more than one such shop or place of business for carrying on the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, shall provide that every such shop or place of business shall be *bond fide* conducted by and under the personal control of a registered chemist and druggist, and such person shall also from time to time, or as often as may be necessary, inform the Registrar under the Pharmacy Act as to the situation of his branch shops, together with the name of the registered chemist and druggist who is conducting the business at each shop or place of business at any time, and in case of any neglect to comply with the aforesaid requirements, or in the event of any poison being retailled, dispensed, or compounded in any branch shop, except under the actual control of a registered chemist and druggist, the owner of the shop shall be liable to pay a penalty or sum of 5*l.*, without prejudice to the penalty incurred under the Pharmacy Act, 1863, by the person so infringing the Pharmacy Act, 1863.

3. It shall be unlawful for any company to take, use, or exhibit any sign, title, description, or addition implying registration under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or the Pharmacy Act, 1852, and any company contravening this enactment shall be liable to pay a penalty of 5*l.*, to be sued for in the manner provided by the 15th section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and for the purpose of this section it shall be lawful for the Registrar to proceed against a company contravening this section in the description by which the company usually carries on its business.

SCHEDULE A.

Form of application for continuance of registration.

I , carrying on business as chemist and druggist at in the county of , on my own account and under the style of , or as assistant or manager of a shop situated at , and belonging to , hereby declare that I am a legally-qualified chemist and druggist, and entitled to registration as provided under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, having been in business before 1868, or examined and certified, number of certificate , under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and I hereby request that my name may be retained on the statutory register for the ensuing year. Signed,

Mr. DAY mentioned the widows' clause.

Mr. BROADHEAD said that was a very difficult point to deal with, and he had touched nothing but what he was advised would be likely to pass the House of Commons, and a Bill such as he had prepared was as much as they could expect.

The PRESIDENT thought the Bill fairly covered the ground as a minimum of what they ought to expect. He made it clear that the desire of the Association was merely to give expression to their views. The President moved that the discussion be adjourned until the following Monday.

Mr. R. GLEDHILL seconded. Clause 1, he thought, would alleviate the duties of the local secretary, while Clause 2 covered what had been a stumbling-block, and such a clause was one of the best things they could possibly have. The greatest infringements were committed by the chemists themselves, and it was abominable. When a local secretary was asked to report an infringement in his district, how could he conscientiously do it when he knew chemists who were breaking the Act? They had no right to trap anyone if they were not blameless themselves, and in his opinion the curse of their trade was the opening of branch shops that were not provided with qualified men. They found a chemist carrying on a shop with his sisters, cousins, and aunts. As to Clause 3, he maintained that having worked for their title, they had a right to use it, but that title should not be subservient to capital, and that no combination of persons, no matter how much money they possessed, ought to be able to usurp their title by financial process.

The PRESIDENT asked whether it would be wise to make any suggestion in regard to a fee to be charged for registration.

Mr. BROADHEAD thought this had better be left in the hands of the Council.

The PRESIDENT thought it would be a good thing if registration was compulsory for every individual chemist. If that were so, and a fee charged, he questioned whether if 2*s.* 6*d.* even would not be a sufficient subscription to the Society.

The motion to adjourn was carried, and it was decided to have the Bill printed, and a copy supplied to each member.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

At the opening meeting of this session held at 33 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 14, at 9.15 P.M., Mr. D. HARLEY, President, gave an address on

PHARMACY IN SCOTLAND.

Going back four or five hundred years, to the time when the study of medicine and the application of the "healing art" was in the hands of the priesthood and "herbalists" (so-called), he traced the evolution of the surgeon and the pharmacist from the monk, the barber, and the vendor of simples. The association of surgeon and barber was traceable in its origin, he showed, to the previous work of the monks, when shaving was done as a mystic religious rite by the one, while the "blood-letting" or bleeding was done by the other.

In the old records of the City of Edinburgh it is stated that in 1505 the surgeons were incorporated with the barbers by charter, and, in the time of Queen-Mary, "in consideration of the close and necessary attendance of the members, they were exempt from attending juries and watching and warding within the city and liberties of Edinburgh." As far back as 1621 Edinburgh appears to have had a number of citizens who practised pharmacy, for in that year King James VI. issued an order regarding the constitution of a College of Physicians, a clause of which says—

that they make choice yierlie of three of their number who sall have the cair and charge to searche and try the freshness and sufficiency of all drogges, wares and medicaments being within all whatsumever Apothecaries choppes, within our said burgh of Edinburgh, and gif they be found corrupt and insufficient to destroy the samyne and that ye sett down penalties against the refusers and contraveners of the said statute.

In 1657 an Act was passed by the Common Council of Edinburgh forming the Association of the Surgeons and Apothecaries, about which time the surgeons ceased to act as barbers. The community of Surgeons and Apothecaries was formed with recognised rights and privileges, enforcing that no person should be admitted to practise the art in the burgh unless under certain restrictions, and that from time to time the bailies and two or more apothecaries should inspect the drugs that were on sale in the burgh. So that at that time there were four different branches of medicine—namely, the physicians, the surgeons (or barber-chirurgeons), the apothecaries, and the druggists. In course of time came the dissolution of the Incorporated Surgeons and Apothecaries, and Mr. Harley quoted some interesting

COURT OF SESSION CASES,

occurring between 1681 and 1699, bearing on this point.

In one account it is recorded that a "Mr. Cunningham, a Chirurgeon, having been refused his admission among the Chirurgeon Apothecaries, and ill-used by them, he had engaged the Apothecaries in town upon his syde, and had raised an action before the Lords of Session anent the rights of these employments."

Though he had failed to discover any exact definitions of the arts of surgery and pharmacy recorded in the case, the decisions, under date February 14, 1682, contain:—

The Lords found and declared that the employments of Chirurgery and Pharmacy were two distinct employments, both requiring a great deal of care and knowledge and various and distinct attendance, they shall hereafter, within the City of Edinburgh and liberties thereof, be exercised by distinct persons, and that one and the same person shall not exercise nor be employed in both trades and employments, and that albeit Chirurgeons may buy and sell simples as any druggist or other merchant may do, and may compound any such drugs as are necessary for Chirurgical or external operations, yet they cannot compound any medicament to be taken internally by the mouth, excepting always from the declaration the present Chirurgeon Apothecaries that are at present actual members in both employments, and do actually keep shops within the town of Edinburgh and liberties, as to which bounds this declaration extends and no further.

The existing members of the joint community were to be allowed to die out, and for the young men serving as apprentices in the joint profession at that time special allowances were legally made. Thus the apothecaries' apprentices were the actual forerunners of the pharmacy

student, and, examinations in those days being unknown, it was the ability to produce a

COMPLETED INDENTURE OF APPRENTICESHIP

which constituted the certificate of competency. An attempt was afterwards made to unite the surgeons and the apothecaries, but it was unsuccessful, the two professions remaining distinct, and it was a meeting called by the doctors to discuss that very question which was the means of establishing the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Sir Robert Sibbald proposed on that occasion "the establishment of a College to secure the privileges belonging to us as Doctors, and defend us against the encroachments of the Chirurgeon apothecaries, which were insupportable." After continued and strong opposition from the Town Council, surgeons, and clergy, they obtained their charter of incorporation in 1681, and set to work immediately to deal with the relations between the physicians and their patients regarding the drugs. These were considered far from satisfactory; the supply, quality, cost, and style of dispensing all required attention. They had power to visit the shops and inspect the drugs, and now they wanted to have the entire control in prescribing [?] dispensing].

The Pharmacopœia of the London physicians was only binding as far north as Berwick, and in Scotland generally there appeared to be a looseness in dispensing, and omission and substitution in dealing with the doctor's orders were common. With a view to improve these conditions, and to assist the general advance of medical science, the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia was prepared. In these days poly-pharmacy was rampant, and excuse could perhaps be found for even the most conscientious apothecary though he omitted one or two articles from a complex preparation, such as the

MITHRIDATE OF THERIACA,

for not only had he to mix these ingredients *secundem artem*, but very likely he had to dry and powder many of the drugs himself before he could produce such a "wild exuberance of composition."

The next great work of the College was the establishment of a dispensary, a charitable institution to provide for the needs of the poor. The promotion of this scheme, at the close of the seventeenth century, was really the foundation of the Royal Infirmary, and in connection with the dispensary an apothecary was appointed in 1773, who gave instruction in pharmacy and materia medica to the students of medicine. It is important to note that the term "apothecary" in Scotland is not strictly analogous to the term as applied in England. In Scotland the meaning is more that of a pharmacist pure and simple. Since the opening of the dispensary these classes have been regularly held, and about sixteen years ago the managers were fortunate enough to obtain, in the capacity of apothecary, the services of Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, whose name and personality are well known in pharmaceutical circles to-day throughout the kingdom. Mr. Hill commenced pharmacy classes, which proved a great success, and on Mr. Hill's appointment to the post which he still fills he was succeeded by Mr. William Duncan, a former pupil, who carries it on at the present day.

Since 1676 the study of botany and materia medica appears to have received considerable attention, for in that year the chair of botany was founded in Edinburgh University, the physic gardens in 1695, and in 1712 George Preston, an apothecary and druggist, occupied the chair of botany. Mr. Harley next referred in detail to the bond of the

SOCIETY OF DRUGGIST-APOTHECARIES,

discovered by Mr. James Mackenzie, of Forrest Road, and described at an evening meeting of the North British Branch five years ago (see *C. & D.*, May 4, 1895, page 616). It was to be regretted, he said, that no detailed report is available of how business was actually conducted then, but the hardworking apothecary of that day was of necessity a more practical man than the present-day druggist, for he could not call in the help of a wholesale house at a minute's notice, nor draw upon the many "ready-made" preparations which prove handy to day. Aloes, cantharides, and scammony had all to be powdered by the apprentice; the label was generally tied round the neck or affixed to the cork of

the bottle. A crude tile took the place of the modern pill-machine; pill-rounding was done by finger and thumb, and the "finished product" sent out in a paper bag or "screw." Ointments were generally dispensed with oyster-shells. The advent of John Duncan (founder of the firm of Duncan, Flockhart & Co.), who began business on the North Bridge in 1818, marked an epoch in the history of pharmacy in Edinburgh. Under the influence of Duncan, David Brown, Thomas Smith, John Mackay, H. C. Baildon, and James Robertson, pharmacy became revolutionised, and gradually attained the elegance of the present day.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual dinner of the members and friends of this Association took place at the Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, on November 14. The President of the Association (Mr. Geo. S. Woolley) occupied the chair. Over fifty gentlemen were present.

After the toast of "The Queen,"

Mr. J. A. HEATON proposed "The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association." He said he could testify to the value of becoming closely associated with local members of Parliament, and gave an instance of the result of a chat in the Lobby of the House of Commons with Mr. P. Stanhope, M.P., when the recent Pharmacy Bill was passing through the House. The pressure brought to bear upon M.P.'s on that occasion brought about the desired result, and showed that they, as chemists and druggists, were a united party. At the first meeting of the Federation in London he put forward the scheme of an organising secretary, and he believed he converted all of them to his views. By securing an organising secretary, he would be of service in drawing chemists together, which was necessary if they were to do any good.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, responding, said the Manchester Association was one of the oldest societies in the country. With regard to the Bill now before the Council, the twenty-one men of experience had drafted it, and it had been expected that its clauses would have been submitted to the trade a week ago; but it was so difficult a subject to deal with, and so far-reaching, that further consideration was being given to it.

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and said if there was anyone present supporting the toast who was not a member of the Society he was not acting up to his declaration if he did not become a member at the earliest possible moment. All professions, callings, crafts, were drawing themselves closer together for mutual protection, for the advancement of their common interests, but at present the chemists and druggists of the country were the only rope of sand in the kingdom. They were not united as they should be. During the last two years, however, a great advance had been made. A large addition had been made to the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, but it did not yet include one-half of the chemists of the country. That should not be, and until they could show the powers at Westminster that they were a united body they could not act in the powerful way in which they ought to do. At present, with respect to the proposed Bill, they were in a state of suspense. They were waiting for the Bill which Mr. Taylor had referred to. He could understand the hesitation of the Council before launching the Bill before the public until they were quite clear of their ground. It had been laid down as an axiom that "Blessed is he that expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed." The Bill would be quite certain not to suit everybody. He hoped, when it appeared, they would not be too hasty in their judgment, and that there would not be so much writing in the trade journals. Rather should members express their views to the secretaries of their respective Associations, to be in turn submitted by them to the Secretary of the Council, to be there sifted and dealt with and considered. He recommended trust in the Council, and, if they were not satisfied with their doings, let a new one at the end of their term be elected. Then, in time, they would have a Council that was satisfactory to all of them.

Mr. J. RYMER YOUNG, replying, said it was very much the fashion in these degenerate days to use the Pharmaceutical

Society as a football for everybody to have a kick at. It was refreshing to find that it still had a body of straightforward supporters—men who had confidence in the men they had elected on the Council. Criticism was a good thing—it was beneficial—but there was a limit to it. It should be based on accurate lines, free from animus, and given in a good-tempered way. The new Bill consisted of four or five clauses, and in consideration he asked for their forbearance. He could not tell them its contents, but it might deal with protection of title, company-trading, and there were other clauses, in which the question of maintaining the dignity of the profession might be dealt with. They must not expect that a chemist could have branch shops and escape the condemnation that would apply to a trading company. He asked them to be reasonable, and favourable to judicious compromise in the common interest. Let them seek rather the good points than dwell upon its bad ones.

Mr. W. KIRKBY proposed "The Medical Profession," which was responded to by Mr. WESTMACOTT.

Mr. KEMP gave "The Visitors."

Nottingham Chemists Association.

THE first meeting of the Session was held at the Albert Hotel, Nottingham, on Wednesday night, when the inaugural address was delivered by Mr. S. R. Atkins, of Salisbury. Prior to the meeting Mr. Atkins was entertained to dinner. Mr. Richard Fitz-Hugh, J.P., President of the Association, presided, and amongst those present were Mr. Atkins, Mr. W. Gill (Vice-President), Councillor Samborne Cook, Mr. F. R. Sergeant, Mr. E. Gascoyne, Mr. C. A. Bolton, Mr. A. Middleton, Mr. R. Beverley, Mr. L. Thompson, Mr. A. E. Beilby, Mr. J. Wilford, Mr. G. E. Hare, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. T. Rayson, Mr. Russell Bennet, Mr. A. Norrich, Mr. G. Bailey, Mr. T. Foreman, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Thompson, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. E. H. Tuston, Mr. A. Eberlin (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Ellis, and Mr. J. W. P. Chambers.

Mr. SERGEANT, local secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society, reported that he had written to the Parliamentary candidates in the district regarding the pharmaceutical questions of the day, and Mr. H. Y. Stanger, Mr. J. H. Yoxall, Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. E. Bond, and Sir Lepel Griffen had written in reply in terms favourable to the rights of registered chemists and druggists.

Mr. SERGEANT then proposed Mr. Chambers, of West-Bridgford, and Mr. Stanley, of Bnlwell, as members of the Association.

The PRESIDENT briefly introduced Mr. ATKINS, who delivered a lengthy

ADDRESS ON PHARMACEUTICAL MATTERS.

He said if he employed the hated word "curriculum" he was at once attacked by a hornet's nest. He would not use it, but its equivalent he deliberately adopted. No student was properly prepared to meet an examiner who had not both enjoyed and employed a prolonged course of education. He frankly confessed he would rather have the consciousness of the possession of knowledge slowly acquired and perfectly assimilated as an equipment for life's battle than the registration of an examining body that sometimes strained at a good man and swallowed a duffer. Having referred to the change in the First examination, he spoke of the division of the Minor, remarking that there were financial and administrative difficulties in the way of this change, but he believed they could and ought to be surmounted in the interests of the candidate and of the public. (Applause.) Such a change would be in keeping with the aim of inducing men to extend their education over many years. They should, then, disarm the examination of its terror by a more frequent examination. He deeply regretted that so few men presented themselves for the Major. It almost looked as if, by sheer neglect, it might suffer extinction. It was feared such might be the case when they commenced levelling up the Minor and sought to simplify and unify their ranks. It was sometimes said that the Minor of to-day was equal to the Major of twenty-five years ago; but, admitting that to be the case, they were only marching simultaneously abreast of other educational and scientific bodies. In conclusion, the speaker said he had confidently hoped that he should, as a member of the Council, have been free to have discussed

with them the contents of their proposed Pharmacy Bill. But he was not. The Law and Parliamentary Committee had not yet been able to report to the Council. It had fixed on an early date to devote special consideration to it; meanwhile, the honour imposed upon him was to preserve confidence. He might, however, say, without any breach of that confidence, that the one supreme aim of the Council was, as far as possible, to safeguard the interests of the registered man. (Applause.) They knew the difficulties in the path of fresh legislation. They had to approach a body hostile to their rightful claims by virtue of a vested interest, which had grown to enormous dimensions, and was still growing. Apart from that obscuring influence, he honestly believed that a member of Parliament, if he realised the existing anomaly, would condemn it—that seven men associated together as a company could do what one man dared not do; or, to put it another way, a person could contract himself out of an Act of Parliament by converting himself into a company. They saw the problem which lay before them. Could they, by fresh legislation, revert to the *status ante quo*? Could they recover the ground lost by the House of Lords' judgment of twenty years since? If not, what next? Now appeared the cleavage in their Councils. There was absolute unanimity in protecting titles. (Applause.)

Mr. BEILBY started the discussion, and he was applauded when he said that everybody agreed about the division of the Minor. It would make better men of their candidates. He regretted that Mr. Atkins's tongue was tied about the company-question, and considered that they could not stop limited companies, nor get back to the old position. The plan now was to secure what they had, and their titles. Mr. GASCOYNE agreed that they could not expect Parliament to put back the clock twenty years. The title was the thing they should fight for. Mr. RUSSELL BENNET favoured division of the Minor, which at present is too searching in science, and has too little of commercialism in it.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Atkins concluded the proceedings.

Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

MESSRS. BOOTS (LIMITED) have recently opened a branch in Chapel Street, Salford.

MR. J. WARD has succeeded to the business of Mr. P. S. Morris, chemist, Builtb.

MR. ABBOTT has acquired the business lately carried on by Mr. F. W. Smith at 153 Queen Street, Portsea.

MR. C. G. BONNER, chemist, 53 High Street, Rochester, has purchased Mr. Greenish's business at New Street, Dorset Square, W.C.

DAY'S METROPOLITAN DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) are opening branches at Mercery Lane, Canterbury, and at Week Street, Maidstone.

AT Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W., a chemist's business has just been opened under the name of "The Army and Navy Drug-stores."

MESSRS. J. S. WILSON & SONS, chemists, Southsea, have acquired the business lately carried on by Mr. A. G. Green, chemist, at Wells, Som.

MR. H. R. MILNER, chemist and druggist, of 83 Barton Street, Gloucester, has sold his business to Mr. Arthur Carlton, of Peterborough.

MR. H. G. SEWELL, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business carried on by Mr. W. Wheelhouse at 730 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.

MR. J. J. SAPP, chemist and druggist, Southsea, has disposed of his business to Mr. H. S. Ford, chemist and druggist, who will trade as Sapp & Co.

MR. J. W. NORMANSELL, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. E. J. Sander-son at Grove Pharmacy, Hazel Grove.

MR. J. HEWITT, chemist and druggist, 323 High Street, Chatham, will early in the new year remove to more com-

modious premises being specially built for him a few doors from his old shop.

MR. F. J. SMITH, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his business in Southport to Messrs. Boots (Limited), and has taken over the business formerly carried on by Mr. Thos. Ambler at 53 Borough Road, Birkenhead.

MR. J. W. CUSSONS, chemist and druggist, Ossett, has resigned his sub-postmastership and disposed of his business, having obtained the manufacturing business of Messrs. Sbratt & Co., Harpurhey, Manchester. This business has been amalgamated with that of Messrs. T. T. Cussons & Co., of Swinton, a firm of which Mr. Cussons's father is the head, and the whole will be carried on under the style of Messrs. Cussons, Sons & Co. Mr. Cussons played a leading part in the formation of the Derby and District Chemists' Association.

College Notes.

ON November 7 the students of the Sheffield College of Pharmacy, accompanied by the Principal (Mr. J. W. J. Turner), visited the extensive nurseries at Handsworth Woodhouse, by the kind permission of the proprietors, Messrs. Fisher, Son & Sibray (Limited). The head gardener conducted the party through the palm, fern, orchid, and croton houses.

ON November 8 the students of the Imperial College of Pharmacy visited the works of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), at Park Street, S.E., where Mr. Ernest A. Umney acted as their guide. The Galloway engine which drives the machinery and electric dynamo appeared almost human in response to Mr. Umney's touch of screw or lever. The making of Wright's coal-tar soap interested the students in a marked degree. The basis contains approximately 30 per cent. of water; the bulk of this is removed by drying in hot-air chambers, the subsequent cutting and milling being carried through in the ordinary manner. The processes involved in preparing gallons of tinctures, extracts, &c., the methods of pill-manufacture on a large scale, and many other useful details were shown to the students. Before leaving the party were entertained and refreshed in Mr. Umney's private room, and presented with fine specimens of the roots of scammony and rhatany. Mr. F. Davis thanked Mr. Ernest Umney on behalf of the students.

THE Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy Football and Cricket Club smoking-concert was held in the Holborn Restaurant on November 14. Mr. R. A. Robinson was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. Walter Hills, Mr. C. B. Allen, Dr. Paul, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. F. C. J. Bird, Mr. Edmund White, Mr. W. M. Holmes, and Professors Collie, Green, and Greenish. The programme was an excellent one. At the interval the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Club," and said that years ago he belonged to it, and had memories of playing cricket at Wormwood Scrubbs with Mr. Carteighe. (Hear, hear.) In football the club was second to none, which accounted for their possession of the fine challenge cup given by Mr. Watson Will. Mr. Warren, the Secretary of the club, replying, said the goal average had been 3.5 to 1. The Chairman then referred to the presence of Mr. J. Stuart Hills, the School of Pharmacy student, who has been serving with the C.I.V., and proposed his health. This was received with tremendous applause, after which Mr. J. Stuart Hills briefly replied. Mr. C. B. Allen proposed the Chairman's health, and congratulated him on his recent appointment as an alderman of the borough of Kensington.

New Books.

Cassell's *Cyclopædia of Mechanics, containing Receipts, Processes, Memoranda for Workshop Use*. 1st series. 10½ × 7½ Pp. 384. 7s. 6d. (Cassell.)

Hutchison, R. *Food, Principles of Dietetics*. 9½ × 5½. Pp. 566. 16s. net. (E. Arnold.)

Minton-Senhouse, R. M. *The Case Law of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897*. Intended to supplement Part III. of *Accidents to Workmen*. Second edition. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 100. 3s. 6d. (Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, E.C.)

Smith, J. W. *A Handy Book on the Law of Husband and Wife*. Eleventh thousand. Revised edition. 7½ × 4½. Pp. 262. 2s. 6d. (Effingham Wilson, 11 Royal Exchange.)

Strasburger, E. *Handbook of Practical Botany for Botanical Laboratory and Private Student*. Fifth edition. 150 original illustrations. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 552. 10s. 6d. (Sonnenschein.)

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
October, 1900. 6d. per copy, post free.

"THE CYANIDE-PROCESS OF GOLD-EXTRACTION" was the title of a lecture delivered by Mr. D. Avery at the monthly meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry of Victoria on September 4. The lecture, a thoroughly practical one, is given in full in the *C.D.A.* for October. The process of obtaining gold from ores is divided into three steps:—(1) Preparation of the ore for treatment; (2) treatment with cyanide solution; (3) after-treatment. In Victoria the charcoal-process is chiefly used for recovering gold from the potassium auro-cyanide solution. The other methods in use are the zinc and the electrolytic processes.

TARIFF-REDUCTIONS.—The Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association have passed a resolution and drafted a letter to the parliamentary representatives of Canterbury protesting against the reduction in the patent-medicine duty (*C. & D.*, October 13). It is pointed out that the reduction from 45 to 15 per cent. will cause a serious depreciation of stock values, which bears hardly on both large and small traders. Mr. T. W. Kempthorne, managing-director of the New Zealand Drug Company, states that the reduced tariff on drugs and patent medicines would mean a clear loss of 20,000*l.* to his firm, and that such a drastic reform should not be brought into force without giving several months' notice to the importer.

N.Z. POISONS ACT AMENDMENT.—A short Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives in September to modify one line of the Poison Schedule. In the second part of the schedule in the Act of 1871 occurs the line, "Every compound containing any of the poisons mentioned in this schedule, when prepared or sold for the destruction of vermin." This allowed compounds of strychnine, opium, and the like to be sold without the precautions required when dealing with poisons mentioned in the first part of the schedule. The amendment repeals this, and inserts at the end of each part of the schedule, "Every compound containing any of the poisons mentioned in this part of this schedule wherein the active principle of such poison is retained."

PHARMACISTS AND DOCTORS.—The *Australasian Medical Gazette* is complaining of prescribing and consulting chemists—at least that seems to be the tenor of an editorial in the September number. The complaint, however, is somewhat hidden by obscure phraseology, and its absurdity should strike its medical readers at once. A chemist gives his experience in the *C.D.A.* of some local doctors who write cypher-prescriptions. The letter shows that medical men as a rule are courteous to chemists. Pharmacists in the Australasian colonies have often to face difficulties which chemists at home are never called upon to meet. We notice, for instance, that at Georgetown, Queensland, Mr. W. C. Colledge, a chemist, was called upon to take charge of the local hospital, owing to the departure of the doctor, and so well did he acquit himself that the committee passed a special vote of thanks to him for his services.

APPRENTICESHIP CASE.—In the Adelaide Court on September 19, Mr. E. H. S. Coombe, chemist, Hindmarsh, was sued by Mr. A. W. Lever for 29*l.* 19*s.*, money and interest thereon due to his son, who was apprenticed to defendant. Defendant pleaded that plaintiff's son did not perform any service for him during the period named, and that it was the custom of the trade not to pay apprentices for time lost, but for them to make up the time at the end of the term. The boy, it appears, had served part of his time when he became ill with consumption and died. It was the period of the illness for which wages were claimed. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for 22*l.* 10*s.*, on the ground that there had been no rescission of the contract and no estoppel. In giving judgment his Honour remarked that if it were his duty to simply give a decision on what appeared to be the merits as between man and man, independent of law, he thought the defendant would be entitled to a verdict in his favour, but they had to consider the law of contracts. Mr. Coombe has obtained leave to appeal on the true construction of the agreement.

An Electric Dark-room Lamp.

By J. A. FORRET.

WHERE electric energy is available for lighting-purposes an efficient, safe, and convenient lamp for the dark-room can be constructed in a few minutes' time at a minimum of expense. The requisites are: An incandescent lamp, attached to a sufficient length of flexible wire; a wooden or cardboard box, or a W.M. bottle of suitable size and shape; and a piece of ruby glass, fabric, or paper. The box may be round or square, or it may be in the form of a cone, made of cardboard or two or more thicknesses of stout brown paper. A cylindrical box with one end "glazed," or a cone with "glazed" base, serves perfectly for the handling of dry plates or bromide paper; while for ordinary dark-room purposes a rectangular lamp, with front or bottom light, together with at least one sidelight, is perhaps the most convenient arrangement. The sidelight of a dark-room lamp is exceedingly useful, and, like the ordinary lamp on the market, this side window transmits more light than the deep ruby medium used for developing.

The actinic value of electric light is much higher than that of the flame from coal-gas or oil, which necessitates more careful filtration through the non-actinic medium; with a 16-candle power lamp, however, behind two sheets of good ruby paper I have had no trace of fog. Any risk from this source is reduced to a minimum by increasing the distance between the electric lamp and the ruby window.

If a suitable box be not at hand, a lamp of any required size and shape is easily made from stout cardboard. The cardboard is moulded by soaking it in a hot solution of gelatin or glue, or a thin mucilage of acacia; when quite limp it is bent to the required shape, and secured by twine or wire till perfectly dry. A light-tight connection between electric and ruby lamp is obtained by screwing the latter



over the thread of the lamp-carrier above the bayonet catch. The globe of the incandescent lamp must not touch the cardboard at any point; cardboard is not a good conductor of heat, and contact results in the charring of the part in touch with the incandescent lamp.

The sketch represents specimens of the lamps referred to; C, the cylindrical, in which the lamp-carrier passes through one end and a ruby lid closes the other; A, the conical, with carrier passing through the truncated apex, and the base fitted with a ruby lid; D, the rectangular, with front- and side-light, the attachment being at one end and the lid at the other; B, the wide-mouthed bottle in the form of a glass jar, covered with two thicknesses of ruby paper, and closed

with a cardboard lid, through which the lamp-carrier is screwed.

As already stated, electric light must be passed through an efficient non-actinic medium before it can be used with safety for dark-room purposes. Further, it cannot be lowered. These, however, together perhaps with its cost, are the sum of its weak points. Compared with gas or oil it is cool; it requires no oxygen—no ventilation; it does not vitiate the atmosphere of the dark-room with products of combustion; it cannot be upset with disastrous results; it can stand in any position or be suspended over the developing-bench in front of the operator, and these are advantages of no mean value alike to the professional and amateur photographer.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

TRACING-PAPER.

THIS is made by dissolving 10 parts of paraffin in 90 parts of benzine and saturating tissue-paper with the solution. It may also be made by using a mixture of benzine and bleached poppy-seed oil.

"POUDRE DE FOUQUIER COMP."

Sodium borate (powdered)... 3xvj.
Fluid extract of hydrastis... 3j.

Mix thoroughly, and expose to the air to dry.

It is used as a vaginal douche—"a teaspoonful to a pint of warm water."

IMPROVED QUININE HAIR-TONIC.

Quinine hydrochloride	...	...	8 parts
Tartaric acid	...	...	7 parts
Tincture of cantharides	...	...	48 parts
Orange-flower water	...	...	192 parts
Glycerin	...	...	192 parts
Distilled water	...	...	72 parts
Alcohol	...	...	746 parts

Dissolve the acid in the distilled water and the glycerin, and in the solution dissolve the quinine, then add the other ingredients.

A perfume for this preparation is the following, which will be sufficient for 5 pints of the tonic:—

Oil of clove	...	...	6 drops
Oil of neroli	...	...	6 drops
Oil of rose	...	...	6 drops
Oil of bergamot	...	...	30 drops
Oil of lemon	...	...	10 drops
Oil of nutmeg	...	...	2 drops
Oil of cinnamon	...	...	2 drops
Musk	...	...	60 gr.

Dissolve in the alcohol before addition to the rest of the ingredients.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR.

Lime	...	...	1 oz.
Sulphur	...	...	2 oz.
Water	...	...	32 oz.

Boil together in a porcelain-lined vessel for twenty minutes to effect solution. Allow to settle and decant. A few drops to a tumblerful of water for a sulphur water, while 1 to 2 oz. is required for a bath.

TONIC WINE FOR CHRONIC TUBERCULOSIS.

THE following is recommended:—

Fluid extract of cinchona	...	...	1 dr.
Tincture of cinnamon	...	...	2 dr.
Syrup of bitter orange	...	...	1 oz.
Brandy	...	...	1½ oz.
Red wine	...	...	3 oz.

A teaspoonful to a wineglassful of this mixture may be taken once, twice, or thrice a day.—*Journal des Praticiens.*

PROFESSOR A. H. YOUNG, M.B., F.R.C.S., has been appointed representative on the General Medical Council of the Victoria University, in succession to the late Dr. Leech.

MR. JOHN J. EVANS, of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, and managing director of Evans & Sons (Limited), Montreal, has just returned from an extended business-trip in Canada and the U.S.A.

The Pharmaceutical Aviary.



The Yeast Bird.

The strange conformation of this *Ariz* is an interesting example of adaptation to environment. It is Reynolds' Green, and lives, moves, and has its being amongst botanical things; has a way of letting little Square birds know it when they express curiosity about its petalate tail or the strength of its samarate wings. It has been stated that this chirrup Dean notes that it is distantly related to the mocking-bird, and the little Square birds sometimes feel it so. It is not on account of froth that it is called the yeast bird, but because it knows all about symbiosis, enzymes, and such outlandish things.

The Defender.

DOUGHTY Attfield,
Ever ready,
Draws his pen with
Hand so steady;
Ink he slings it
By the gallon,
Controverting
Trenchant Allen.

Rebels snipe him;
'Tis their foible
Each to sneer at
Chemists' bible.
Boldness gather,
Speeches brisker,
Bristles then his
Boer-like whisker.

From his stronghold
To the top he,
Scrambling swiftly,
Storms the kopje;
Friends applauding
Quill-pens rattle—
Each thinks *he* has
Won the battle.



Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

THE PHARMACY REFORM BILL must have met with some accident, or has the committee entrusted with its preparation been drugged? That committee was appointed on August 1, and we have it from the President that the members started their labours soon after that date, and "had since spent a lot of time in drafting a Bill." The draft was not quite ready for the October meeting, but we were then told that it would "in all probability come up at the next Council meeting," and subsequently Mr. Newsholme at two provincial dinners alluded to it in admiring and affectionate terms. He certainly led his audiences to expect that nothing remained except the ceremony of unveiling. Now, without a word of explanation or apology, he curtly announces that "all I have to say at present is that the committee are not prepared to report."

* * * *

THIS POSTPONEMENT, and still more the style in which it was declared, are painfully suggestive. Either the "team" is getting out of hand, or there is an obstructive opposition somewhere. But surely three months is time enough to have arrived at some definite policy, even in the teeth of opposition? The Reign of Terror and Napoleon's final struggle were each consummated in about that period, and it ought surely to be possible to suppress even Mr. Glyn-Jones, if he is the culprit, in a hundred days. The trade associations which are hungering for a topic, and which in some instances had fixed days for discussing the Bill, have reasonable cause for vexation. They cannot go through the winter on the organisation-scheme, in which, indeed, it seems difficult to stir up any real interest. I hope some of them will rise to at least the mild anger of the Rev. Mr. Spalding, in the "Private Secretary," and let the Council know that if that Bill does not come forward soon they will "really have to be very cross and perhaps give them a good hard knock."

* * * *

DR. E. R. SQUIBB, of Brooklyn, whose life's work was so sympathetically sketched in last week's *C. & D.* by Dr. F. B. Power, was, I have long thought, the most accomplished pharmacist in the world. Everyone competent to form an opinion, would at least place him among the first three. I only knew him from the reports of mutual friends and by his writings, but these were remarkable; they were always clear and readable, but their principal characteristic was their conciseness. It seemed as if every page he wrote was the record of months of skilful, and always in some respect, original work. Dr. Squibb's most valuable observations are, I believe, contained in the occasional pamphlets he issued and distributed gratuitously, and which he very inaccurately, but with native modesty, entitled the *Epheméris*. No doubt these are to be found in numerous libraries, and are in the possession of many manufacturers. But this is not enough. They ought to be collected, edited, and republished, with as little delay as possible. A book compiled from them, with a competent editor's comments, would be one of the most valuable volumes anyone engaged in practical pharmacy could have; and I hope Dr. Squibb's sons will soon prepare such a work. It would be a worthy tribute to their father's memory, and a precious legacy to men engaged in duties of a similar nature to those in which he was an acknowledged master.

* * * *

THE NINETY-ONE QUALIFIED APPLICANTS for the dispensership of the Leeds Union (page 757) is an interesting fact. It scarcely supports the theory that the supply of

qualified assistants has run dry. The salary (150*l.* a year, but no extras) is, I suppose, rather above the average, but I expect it was the outdoors and the comparative independence which were the tempting features of the position.

THE EXHIBITION EVENING of the Chemists' Assistants' Association (page 766) is a good idea, though not, I think quite a new one. Half-a-dozen curiosities or novelties, briefly commented on in this way, are likely to convey more instruction in an hour or two to those of us who are too idle to hunt for information on our own account, than the British Museum with its myriads of glass cases will provide in our lifetime.

MR. J. P. GILMOUR told the Glasgow Chemists' Assistants' Association that "if the majority of registered chemists were members of the Pharmaceutical Society, it would be easy to get statutory power to suspend the certificate of recalcitrant members, or even to cancel it" (page 768). Mr. Gilmour was referring to some of the more objectionable forms of competition as the justification for such a demand. But none of the practices he indicated are ever likely to be penalised as he would wish. The Legislature can bear with very strong doses of competition without becoming shocked. In no case is it likely that the power of punishing objectionable competitors will be entrusted to trade rivals. But what specially puzzles me is why Mr. Gilmour should fancy that an increased membership of the Pharmaceutical Society would facilitate the acquirement of such power.

MR. GLYN-JONES is, I think, right in contending (page 769) that a combination to secure profits on proprietary articles is not an interference with the principles of free trade as we understand it. Indeed, was it not one of the original maxims of the free-trade party to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market? But in regard to the 30,000*l.* stated to be the annual profit to the trade secured by the P.A.T.A. there seems to be some little confusion. It is a large figure, and if anything like it can be proved, it abundantly justifies the P.A.T.A. But the 3,000 members of the Association do not share it among themselves. They do all the paying, but the profit is divided among, I am afraid, 30,000 vendors.

THE CASE OF MARSHALLS (LIMITED) *v.* LEEK (page 777) supports the legal opinion that courts are much less reluctant nowadays to maintain agreements in so-called restraint of trade than they were formerly. The decisions of thirty and forty years ago laid down that as a general rule "bonds and agreements in restraint of trade are bad on the ground that they are contrary to public policy," and it was in many cases held that the restriction must be limited in respect of both time and space. In a noted case some forty years ago, it was held to be unreasonable to prevent a dentist from practising within 100 miles from the city of York, though soon after, in a similar case, the area of London was held to be reasonable. But in the Rousillon and Badische anilin-cases, some ten years since, a world-wide restraint, but limited, I think, in time, was regarded as fair. In the Marshall case, perhaps, the restriction was rendered reasonable because the defendant could at any time buy himself out of the contract for a moderate sum. Anyway, the moral is that it is not safe to sign such contracts with any idea that they are unenforceable.

GREGORY'S POWDER, says Mr. A. H. Allen (page 784), "refers to a prescription by the late Dr. Gregory, and no dispenser has a right to depart from the terms of the prescription." Why should not the same standard of morality be applied to the Pharmacopœia itself, and observed in such cases as Dr. James's powder, Dr. Collis Browne's chlorodyne, and other medicines for which the compilers have admittedly provided substitutes? They have, I know, avoided the use of the inventors' names, for very good reasons, but they have deliberately encouraged a system of substitution which seems to me morally a little worse than the modification of a published formula.

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Editorial Comments.

Overloading the Bill.

PARLIAMENT is to meet on December 3, it is reported, for the transaction of special business, which will not include the Pharmacy Bill, and perhaps nothing but Government measures of urgent importance. The Pharmaceutical Council does not meet until December 5, when the Pharmacy Bill may be finally adjusted. The delays in drafting the Bill are disquieting, in view of the fact that the special committee charged with the work decided before the vacation what should go into it, and that, it is no secret, was anything which bears directly upon the question of pharmacy-companies. The delays are perilous, because they give the opportunity of loading the Bill with extraneous matters, as any subject not dealing directly with the company question is. We believe that chemists and druggists, with few excep-

tions, are of that opinion. It was the principle of legislation enunciated by Mr. Walter Hills, when, as President of the Society, he produced the Bill dealing with membership of the Society. That Bill succeeded because it dealt with one thing, and although it was, in a sense, non-contentious, it sufficed to prove that one thing at a time favours concentration of effort. This is what we want now; and we need it more urgently than two years ago, for the company question will bring the greatest opposition which there ever has been to amendment of the pharmacy law. There is practical unanimity amongst chemists and druggists in regard to the proposition that this question should be dealt with by itself, and we believe they are disposed to support the Council's plan of dealing with it, in view of the probability that those who are opposed to any interference will exert their influence by getting amendments moved in Parliament.

There are two subjects which certain members of the Council find it difficult to avoid when they begin to amend the Pharmacy Acts—viz., the compulsory curriculum and the widows' clause—which attract them as a loadstone attracts iron. In regard to the first matter, we need only say that chemists and druggists are at present in no temper for dealing with it, and if a clause is introduced into the Bill in regard to it, that will suffice to wreck the chances of the measure. If such a clause appears, as seems to be desired by some members of Council, it will be difficult to persuade the drug-trade that it has not been put there to weight the legislative ship below the Plimsoll line. The second matter—tinkering with the widows' clause—is the realisation of the dream that Parliament will abolish limited companies carrying on the business or calling of chemists and druggists. The theory is that if Parliament did that it would be consistent for chemists and druggists to give up the privilege of the widows' clause, or that Parliament will listen to company abolition, when chemists surrender this privilege. Does anyone seriously think that Parliament will do anything of the kind? We do not suppose there are ten persons on the whole register of chemists and druggists who are convinced, from acquaintance with legislation and legislators, that Parliament will stop limited-company trading in pharmacy. In face of such conditions it is perfect madness to beg the Legislature to wipe out the widows' clause.

We observe that Mr. Broadhead, hitherto one of the most strenuous supporters of widows' clause abolition, has found it impossible, in drafting a model Bill, to formulate anything which is likely to be successful in respect to it, and he frankly says so. There is no demand for the sacrifice, and we know, from past experience, that if it is attempted there will be solid opposition to it from the rank and file—which is the chief thing to avoid. So we trust that no more will be heard of the matter, and that the Council will confine itself to the company question. The regulation of branches is a natural corollary to that if the method of regulating companies' shops includes qualified supervision in each set of premises, and some means of ascertaining who has charge of an open shop seems desirable. This appears to be what Mr. Broadhead aims at in his annual registration clause. Therefore we may take these as germane to the question. It is to be expected that before the Pharmaceutical Council meets again the provinces will speak out in regard to the forthcoming Bill—for that the Council has itself to thank. A judicious statement at the last meeting would have allayed fears respecting the position. Now rumour is having fair play, and we cannot ignore altogether the statements which are made as to disagreement within the Council. Rumour exaggerates, we think, for the position is simply one

of determination on the part of a section of the Council to tackle the company question in a statesmanlike manner, and not fritter away the present opportunity in the way which has characterised previous attempts at legislation on the question of the day. It is only to be expected that those who have spoiled so many opportunities for dealing with the question are not so eager, but we have still confidence in their common sense, and that they will see that the path of legislative safety is the one which the Lord Chancellor pioneered for them—the regulation of pharmacy companies in accordance with the principles of the 1868 Pharmacy Bill. Loading the Bill with extraneous matters is not wanted.

Horse-sickness.

ABOUT ten years ago Mr. Cecil Rhodes, then the Premier of Cape Colony, induced his colleagues to appoint a bacteriologist for the purpose of investigating horse-sickness, and in due course Dr. Alexander Edington, of Edinburgh, received the appointment. Dr. Edington went out to the Cape early in 1891, and quickly set to work, a laboratory for him being established at Grahamstown, and from time to time we have had the opportunity of reporting upon the horse sickness investigation, which, however, although the subject of several reports, has not until recently been carried to a practical issue. The investigation has, indeed, been repeatedly interrupted by special inquiries, such as those dealing with the locust-plague and the rinderpest, for both of which Dr. Edington provided remedies as the result of his research. The difficulties attending the horse-sickness investigation were also exceptionally great. It is not so prevalent in Cape Colony as it is in other parts of South Africa, especially Rhodesia, where 90 per cent. of horses succumb to it annually. This sickness is one of the principal causes of the enormous loss of horses during the war which is now ending, and information in respect to it was so scanty that the Veterinary Department of the War Office had little to say about it in the pamphlet that was issued to officers last December. What little they knew we quote as follows:—

Horse-sickness, the actual cause of which little is known, appears in the South African summer and autumn, and disappears with the first frosts. There are two forms of it. One, the internal, which chiefly affects the lungs, and in which there are no external swellings; this is the most common. In the other, known as "dikkop," there are swellings about the head, throat, and neck; this form lasts the longest—i.e., the animal does not die so quickly. In both forms the mortality is very great. The horse has probably been a little dull for a day or two, and, although he has not refused his food, he has not much appetite; and if the temperature were taken it would probably be a little over 100°, the normal. He suddenly begins to blow and have difficulty of breathing; there is a hollow cough, and discharge from the nose of a frothy character, that may have some blood in it, or, if not, be of a pure white colour, like cotton-wool. The eyes have a staring, fixed look, and the membrane is of a dark-red colour. The animal is utterly unable to move, and stands with his fore legs stretched out. The symptoms get worse and worse, and he dies sometimes in a very short space of time. In some cases there are colic pains, and then the discharge from the nose is not so great. In the "dikkop" form there are great swellings of the head and neck, which sometimes cause suffocation. Treatment is most unsatisfactory, but to be of any avail must be prompt.

So far the Veterinary Department of the War Office. We are now able to state that Dr. Edington has succeeded in fully establishing the nature of the disease, how it is caused, and how it can be cured. His latest report as director of the Colonial Bacteriological Institute is chiefly devoted to it, and it is the most interesting of the series, because he gets away from the debatable ground as to fungi and bacteria as causes—matters which occupied some space in earlier reports. In the first place, we may note that it is fairly well established that, if horses are kept from the grass between sundown and until the pasture is thoroughly dried by the

morning sun, they rarely take horse-sickness; it appears to be connected with wet grass, and recently cut grass, if not dried, is a potent infectious material. Horses which have had the sickness and recovered are known as "salted," and are worth ten times more than an ordinary horse; accordingly many animals are sold as "salted" which are not so, but any artificial means of "salting" horses must be of immense value. It is this means that Dr. Edington has found. He describes the symptoms of the disease and the *post-mortem* appearances, which together show that it is in the nature of a serous effusion especially affecting the pericardium and the pleura, but in the regions of all the blood-vessels there is also an exudation of serous material of peculiar gelatinous character, and it is the clogging of the air-vessels with this that causes the ultimate sudden death. In the first year of his residence in the Cape, Dr. Edington proved the virulence of the blood of animals who had died from the disease, and he now returns to this and uses it as the inoculating medium along with a certain proportion of serum from the blood of horses which have recovered from the sickness. The virulent blood is drawn under aseptic conditions from the affected animal into an 800-c.c. bottle containing 50 c.c. of 10-per-cent. solution of potassium citrate, allowed to settle, and the clear liquid is mixed with its own volume of a mixture of equal volumes of glycerin and water, to which 2.5 per mille of carbolic acid is added. This makes the virus, and 5 c.c. of it injected suffices to give a horse the sickness, so that it dies. The serum employed along with it in the cure is the blood of naturally or artificially "salted" horses filtered through a Berkefeld filter. The manner of giving the protective inoculations and their results are best illustrated by a case, one of many that have been carried out to success:—

January 5.—100 c.c. serum and 1 c.c. virulent blood injected. No reaction followed.

January 16 (twelfth day).—40 c.c. serum and 0.5 c.c. virulent blood. No reaction.

January 27 (twelfth day).—25 c.c. serum and 0.5 c.c. virulent blood. No reaction.

February 6 (eleventh day).—0.5 c.c. preserved virulent blood. No reaction.

February 16 (eleventh day).—1 c.c. preserved virulent blood. No reaction. Animal fully protected.

The serum attenuates the virulent blood; without it a single dose of 5 c.c. of blood sends up the temperature of the animal on the seventh or eighth day to 103° or 104°, and in twelve or fourteen days it dies. Dr. Edington gives much information in his report regarding the communicability of the disease to oxen, donkeys, and mules, and in regard to the variation in susceptibility of horses. He has many striking records of success with the inoculations, and shows that, two years after horses have been treated in this way, more than fatal doses of virus have failed to act upon them, so that there can be little doubt about the efficacy of his preventive treatment. The achievement is a noteworthy instance of the advantages of scientific research. Sometimes those who pay for such work grumble at the slowness with which results are produced; but ten years is a short time in the history of horse-sickness, and the fact that the outlay in this instance may be recouped in horseflesh alone before the year is out is proof of utility. We congratulate Dr. Edington on his success, and all the more heartily on account of the fact that he was at one time a chemist's assistant. After apprenticeship with the late Mr. John Mackay, of Edinburgh, and further experience in pharmacy, he entered the Edinburgh University as a student of medicine. As such he had a distinguished career, and, after graduation as M.B., C.M., was appointed a professorial assistant, and then commenced his work as an investigator in bacteriology.

A Bill to Discuss.

WE shall doubtless hear more of Mr. Broadhead's draft Pharmacy Bill. Three weeks have still to elapse before the Pharmaceutical Council's Bill can be made public, and associations are athirst for something to discuss. It almost looks as if Mr. Broadhead had prepared his draft as a sort of unofficial feeler, and the recent visit of Mr. Newsholme to Dewsbury might be regarded as giving colour to that notion; but it is not so. Mr. Broadhead is scoring off his own bat. His draft provides for three things—viz., annual registration of chemists and druggists, one pharmacist one pharmacy, and restriction of Pharmacy Act titles to individuals. He thus secures the minimum of regulation of companies, and disarms opposition to that modicum by ensuring that the regulation will also apply to shops owned by chemists and druggists. The annual-registration scheme we take to be a means of learning the whereabouts of qualified men, and thus rendering it easier for the registrar to determine who has charge of any open shop. The provision cannot be altogether effectual for that purpose, but the principle is well worth consideration.

Instead of Mr. Broadhead's clauses, those of the 1890 Irish Pharmacy Act would suit the purpose if adapted to the 1868 Pharmacy Act requirements. They are as follows:—

17. Any person or persons lawfully keeping open shop for selling, retailing, or mixing poisons [or compounding medical prescriptions], shall personally manage and conduct such shop and the retailing and mixing of poisons therein, or shall employ for the purposes aforesaid, as an assistant or manager in such shop, a duly registered chemist and druggist, or registered druggist, or pharmaceutical chemist, &c.

18. It shall be lawful for the registrar at any time to write a letter addressed to the proprietor or proprietors of any premises where open shop is kept for the selling, retailing, dispensing, or mixing of poisons or compounding of medical prescriptions, requiring such proprietor or proprietors, within seventeen days from the delivery of such letter, to furnish in writing to the registrar a statement of the name and address of the *bona-fide* proprietor or proprietors of such shop, and if such proprietor or proprietors do not personally manage and conduct such shop, the name of the duly qualified manager or assistant managing or conducting the same, and the description of his qualification, &c.

It should not be difficult to get Parliament to extend the provisions existing in one part of the kingdom to the rest. Annual registration *per se* is not sufficient; it extends the present powers of the registrar, but does not give him the really useful power of section 18 of the Irish Act. However, these are matters well worth consideration, and if to them is added the further principle of the qualified directorate, so well expounded by Mr. Wootton in a paper printed on page 801, the Council will have ample guidance for the official Bill.

R.D.S. ENG.

About a year ago we called attention to the fact that the Royal College of Surgeons of England had considered the use of such letters as the above by registered dentists who are not the licentiates of the college or any similar body; and we then expressed the opinion that the use of such titles by non-diplomaed persons is wrong. Later the matter came before the General Medical Council, to which the College of Surgeons had communicated, and the name of one person who used the title was removed from the register. The Council did not make it clear then that the removal was for this alone. The question of advertising was solely considered, but the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons now states that it has

received a communication from the General Medical Council stating that the complaint against one of the offending persons has been considered, and that his name has been erased from the Dentists' Register. It is hoped that this action of the General Medical Council will have the effect of protecting licentiates in dental surgery of this college and the Scotch and Irish Colleges

of Surgeons from the abuse of their privileges to which attention has been called. Several other cases are under consideration.

We ask dentists amongst our subscribers to note this particularly. As we explained before R.D.S., R.D.S. Eng., and R.D.S.E. are suffixes which have no meaning under the Dentists Act, and tend, most probably, to mislead people into the notion that the users are L.D.S. Apart altogether from the question of professional conduct, such use of suggestive titles is not worthy of any dentist.

"DOPING" HORSES.

Professor Atkinson explained at a meeting of the Animal Aid Society what was comprehended by the term "doping" as applied to racehorses. The word itself is an Americanism equivalent to the words "tampering with" or "faking." One of the most objectionable forms of "doping," the Professor said, consists in injecting strychnine, nux vomica, phosphorus, and other diffusible stimulants just before the race. These are given with the specific object of increasing the animal's speed. On the other hand, if it is desired that the horse should not run in its true form opiates are administered. Other things besides drugs are used in America: there is an electric belt, with battery attached, which the jockey wears round his waist when riding in a race, the connections extending down the inside of both legs and terminating in the boots at a point adjacent to the stirrups. At a selected moment—usually a critical period in the race—the battery is turned on, the jockey's heels pressed against the horse's sides, and the horse, nerved by the sudden galvanic shock, gathers fresh energy and dashes forward for the winning-post.

TRADERS IN POISONS.

The Bradford and District Chemists' Association is issuing a circular to wholesale houses in London, calling their attention to the consideration by the chemical section of the London Chamber of Commerce of the Bill promoted by the "Association of Traders in Poisons," which proposes to legalise the sale of packed poisons by unqualified persons. The circular states that the section is "disposed to lend its support to the Bill," which is more than has at present transpired (see *C. & D.*, November 3, page 729), for the chairman of the meeting in adjourning the discussion said "the consensus of opinion would be against the Bill." There is, however, a disposition on the part of our pharmaceutical authorities to treat the Bill with contempt, and that is certainly as serious as the remotely probable support of it by wholesalers and manufacturers.

THE PREMIER'S HOBBY.

It is well known that chemistry is a hobby of Lord Salisbury's. It is said that he possesses a finely-equipped laboratory at Hatfield, and spends, or used to spend, a lot of time in experimental work. The *Outlook*, under the title of "Books I Might Have Written," gives the following as one Lord Salisbury might have written:—

POLITICAL CHEMISTRY.

BY EXPERIMENTUS.

- CHAP. I. The nature and properties of JOE.
- CHAP. II. On the Brummides generally.
- CHAP. III. Solutions and Dissolutions.
- CHAP. IV. The Union of Gaseous Bodies.
- CHAP. V. Precipitants: their Use and Abuse.
- CHAP. VI. The Specific Gravity of Dutch Metal.
- CHAP. VII. On the Dissipation of Promises.
- CHAP. VIII. Foreign Bodies and their Reduction (without Explosion).

Chemists with a strain of politics in their blood will appreciate the satire.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The reopening of the Orange River and Transvaal Colonies raises a question in regard to the pharmaceutical qualifications, which will require the attention of the Government authorities at the earliest possible moment. The Orange

Free State and South African Republic had Pharmacy Laws of a rather embryonic character; indeed, the examination conducted by the pharmaceutical authorities of the Orange Free State used to consist generally in providing the examiner with a bottle of Moët et Chandon and a few choice cigars, during the discussion of which the candidate had little difficulty in satisfying the examiner. The pharmaceutical authorities of the South African Republic accepted diplomas so obtained, and generally their conditions in regard to registration of British pharmacists were very unsatisfactory. Immediately before the war broke out Mr. Robert Butters, President of the Pharmaceutical Society there, had, with other members of his Council, obtained assurance from Mr. Reitz that the Pharmacy Law would be properly amended. All this goes by the board now, but we are informed on good authority that Sir Alfred Milner is to be appealed to directly to put pharmacy in the Orange River and Transvaal colonies on a satisfactory basis. It is suggested that they should begin *de novo*, and that the certificates of pharmaceutical authorities in any part of the British Empire should be recognised for registration in lieu of examinations to be instituted in the colonies. Further, that such American and European diplomas as meet with the approval of the Imperial authorities, should also be recognised. This matter should certainly not be lost sight of, and as soon as the pacification of the country has been effected, we trust it will be looked into by the proper persons.

PHENOL AND ITS HOMOLOGUES.

We mentioned recently, in reply to a correspondent, that it had been stated in the official journal of the administrators of the Pharmacy Act that creosote is not to be regarded as within the meaning of "carbolic acid and its homologues" (*C. & D.*, September 15, 1900). We relied upon a thinly-veiled criticism of an article which had appeared in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* and the following deliberate statement in our contemporary:—

Intelligent persons—desirous of complying with the statutory provision which is now part of the Pharmacy Act—should have no difficulty in comprehending what is meant by the terms of the Order in Council—viz., that any article, in a liquid form, containing more than 3 per cent. of phenol, or of the analogous substances commonly associated with it in crude carbolic acid, is a poison in the eye of the law and cannot be lawfully sold retail by an unregistered person.

The italics are ours. A correspondent has asked Mr. Bremridge what he thinks about the matter, and, in the course of his reply, Mr. Bremridge says:—"It must be obvious . . . after consulting the Privy Council Order, that any statement to the effect that a particular homologue of carbolic acid need not be treated as a scheduled poison is absolutely incorrect." The matter stands thus: The Privy Council says "phenol and its homologues" (which we say includes wood creosote); the Society's organ says "phenol and analogous substances associated with it in carbolic acid" (which we believe to be what was meant, and which excludes wood creosote); and the Secretary of the Society repeats in other words what the Privy Council Order says, with a qualification which leaves little doubt that creosote is to be treated as a homologue, which is what we said.

"AT A QUARTER-PAST NINE O'CLOCK."

Not morning, but evening. This is the hour at which Edinburgh assistants and apprentices began their twenty-third session on Wednesday of this week. It is a reflection upon the conditions of employment in the Modern Athens that there has been not a particle of improvement in the direction of early closing for a quarter of a century. Glasgow is just as bad. We bring the fact into prominence in order that those who are responsible—the employers—may consider

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

THE SHILLING-FEE CASE.

THE action which (as reported in the *C. & D.*, October 27, page 703) had been raised in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, by James Emslie Strachan, 32 Bristle Street, Edinburgh, against the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, came before Lord Stormonth Darling at its first stage—that of closing the record after the final adjustment of the statements on both sides had been completed. Mr. Strachan seeks to have it declared that persons otherwise duly qualified, who have attended a part of a Minor examination in the sense of the by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society of 1893, and have failed to attend the rest of that examination, but have proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, by production of medical certificate or otherwise, that their failure was occasioned by unavoidable and proper causes, are entitled, on payment of 1s. to the Society, to attend the Minor examination on a future occasion, and that the Society is not entitled to exact from such persons, as a condition of their attendance on a future occasion, the sum of 3l. 3s., and also that the pursuer was a person who was entitled, on payment of 1s. to the Society, to attend the Minor examination conducted by the Board of Examiners for Scotland of the Society in Edinburgh which began on September 24 last. Pursuer further seeks to have the defenders ordained to make payment to him of 3l. 2s. The pursuer, in his condescendence, recites the powers which the Society, under its charter and by the Pharmacy Acts, has to make by-laws for the regulation of its examinations, and quotes By-laws 22 and 23, Section X., which are at present in force. He was duly advised by letter from the Board of Examiners in Scotland to attend the Minor practical examination held in Edinburgh on June 29 last. He did so, and was further advised to attend the oral examination on July 9. He was unable to attend it through illness, and submitted a medical certificate to that effect. On July 10 he received a reply, signed "J. Rutherford Hill, Assistant Secretary," stating that he was instructed to say the Board of Examiners was satisfied that his failure to attend was due to an unavoidable and proper cause, and that the Board decided to allow him to attend on a future occasion on payment of a nominal fee of 1s. On July 11 he received the following letter:—

DEAR SIR,—The Registrar has instructed me to send you the enclosed notice, and to explain that the Council has decided that such cases as yours fall within By-law 22, Section X., &c.

(Signed) J. RUTHERFORD HILL,
Assistant Secretary.

The notice enclosed was in the following terms:—

July 11, 1900.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the work you have already done in your examination is such that it will be impossible for you to satisfy the Board of Examiners. It will not be necessary for you on again entering for examination to procure certificates of age or service, &c.

(Signed) J. RUTHERFORD HILL,
Assistant Secretary.

Pursuer desired to be allowed to re-attend the Minor examination in September and October last, and was willing to undergo the whole examination, including the practical part of it. But notwithstanding the letter of July 10 the Society refused to allow him to attend until he had paid 3l. 3s. He maintains that he was entitled to attend on payment of 1s. Rather than miss the examination in October he paid 3l. 3s. under protest. He was examined, and obtained the certificate for registration as a chemist and druggist. He pleads that on a just construction of the by-laws, and the facts set forth, he is entitled to decree in terms of the conclusions of the summons.

The defenders in their answers to pursuer's statements explain that the members of the Society in all parts of Great Britain have equal rights in framing the by-laws, but that the pursuer, although now a registered chemist and druggist, is not a member of the Society, and has no voice in its by-laws. The pursuer, in accordance with By-law 19, Section X., wrote to the Registrar giving notice of his intention to

present himself for examination at the Minor examination, and intimated that he wished to be examined in Edinburgh. In accordance with the letter of June 25, sent on behalf of the registrar to the pursuer, he was required to present himself for the Minor examination on June 29. They explain that the functions of the Board of Examiners in Scotland are confined solely to the work of examining and granting certificates to those who have been found qualified. The Board of Examiners did not issue the circular letters of June 25 and 29. They were written by Mr. Rutherford Hill on behalf of the Registrar. Further, they state that the examiners had no power to decide to allow the pursuer to attend a future examination on payment of a nominal fee of 1s. They had no power to excuse his absence from the subsequent portion of the examination, and as soon as the Registrar learned that the letter of July 10 had been sent he instructed Mr. Rutherford Hill by wire to send to pursuer the failure notice already quoted. The pursuer, by letter dated July 24, gave notice to Mr. Bremridge that he again wished to present himself for examination in the Minor examination in October, and tendered the nominal fee of 1s. In reply, the Registrar wrote on July 30, returning the postal order for 1s. which the pursuer had sent, and again informed him that the Council had decided that his case fell within By-law 22, Section X., and on September 11 he wrote that they could not accept his entry for examination without payment of the fee of three guineas. Thereafter the pursuer paid three guineas through his agents, and he attended the examination. Under By-law 20, it is provided "in no case shall any fee paid in accordance with the by-laws be remitted or returned." The defenders plead no jurisdiction, and that the action is incompetent; that there is no relevant case; that so far as the declaratory conclusions are concerned, the pursuer has no title or interest to sue; that the conclusions of the action not being in accordance with the by-laws of the Society, the defenders should be absolved; and that the pursuer having paid the sum of 3l. 3s., and thereafter on the faith of said payment been admitted to examination by the defenders, is barred *personali exceptione* from insisting in his present demand. The questions at issue are purely legal, and will be debated before Lord Stormonth Darling at a future date.

SACCHARIN CORPORATION v. THE CHEMICAL AND DRUGS COMPANY.

IN the Chancery Division on Friday (November 9) Mr. Moulton, Q.C., with whom was Mr. J. C. Graham, moved before Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy to commit the liquidator of the defendant company for refusing to obey the order of the Court of Appeal for discovery. Mr. Moulton said there was a question as to whether or not the discovery which the liquidator had to give included the names of the customers of the defendant company, but on August 8 the Court of Appeal ordered that within twenty-eight days the company should furnish these names.

Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy: You cannot order a company to make an affidavit. You might just as well order the London and North-Western Railway to make an affidavit.

Mr. Moulton said he had not noticed that the company were ordered to make the affidavit until that moment, but he would remind his Lordship that the liquidator had acted upon it, and had filed an affidavit.

Mr. Macnaghten, Q.C., and the Hon. Frank Russell for the liquidator, said they were going to take the point which his Lordship had raised.

Mr. Moulton said the order should be amended that an affidavit should be made by the liquidator; there was no other officer who could make the affidavit.

Mr. Macnaghten said the liquidator was willing to do what he could, but he had a strong objection to going to prison.

Mr. Moulton asked that the motion might stand over as the point was a purely technical one.

Mr. Macnaghten said there was no technicality about it. He submitted the motion ought to be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy dismissed the motion with costs, stating that the plaintiffs were asking to attach a person against whom there was no order.

Mr. Moulton asked for leave to appeal, and his Lordship gave that leave, if leave was necessary.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES.

IN the Court of Appeal on November 13, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Collins and Stirling, the United Chemical-works Company (Limited) applied to have set aside an order of Mr. Justice Day, made at chambers on November 8, granting the Welsbach Incandescent Light Company an interim injunction restraining appellants from dealing in any way with mantles, &c., which the plaintiffs alleged infringed their patent. A similar application had been made to Mr. Justice Farwell during the vacation. He held, however, that the question of infringement was not a matter for a Vacation Judge to deal with, and refused, after hearing that the plaintiffs were aware of the alleged acts of infringement so long ago as May, to make any order. The plaintiffs then gave the defendants notice that they abandoned the action. Shortly afterwards they issued the writ in the present action, their claim being substantially the same as before, and applied to Mr. Justice Day, who, as already stated, granted an injunction, pending the trial.

The Court allowed the application, being of opinion that Mr. Justice Day ought not to have granted the injunction.

County Court Cases.

NOT UP TO SAMPLE.

IN the Westminster County Court on Monday, November 12, Judge Lumley Smith (Q.C.), tried the case of Hockin, Wilson & Co. v. Griffin, in which the plaintiffs, wholesale dealers in chemists' goods, sued the defendant, Mr. Joseph Thos. Griffin, chemist and druggist, 1 The Square, Market Harborough, to recover the sum of 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, balance of account in respect of goods supplied. The defendant conducted his case in person, and said he did not deny that the goods were ordered and duly delivered, but his case simply was that the things were not up to sample, and that he returned them on the same day as they were delivered on that account. On January 24 plaintiffs' traveller called upon him, to solicit orders, but defendant told him he was pretty full up, and did not think he wanted anything. The traveller (Mr. James) then produced from his pocket some samples of babies' teats and small-tooth combs, and said he could do the former at 8*s.* per gross on strings, and 8*s.* 6*d.* on cards. Witness thought the goods were good value, and gave an order for a gross of baby-soothers, and two dozen small-tooth combs at 2*s.* per dozen. At the same time he gave further small orders to make up 5*l.*, but after considerable delay, upon the goods being delivered, he found that the baby-soothers were totally different in quality from those which he had ordered. Consequently he refused to pay for them. The plaintiffs' case was that at the time the order was given the job line in question had been sold out, and that the defendant was supplied with another article which was quite as good. Judge Lumley came to the conclusion that the goods produced in court were not up to sample, and gave judgment for the defendant, with costs, including his travelling-expenses from Market Harborough.

DENTISTS AND THEIR CLIENTS.

THE case of May v. Whittaker was tried before Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., in the Westminster County Court on Monday, November 12. It was an action by the plaintiff, a dentist, carrying on business at Leicester Square, to recover the sum of five guineas in respect of a set of teeth supplied. The defendant said he admitted having ordered the teeth, and that he was supplied with them, but his case was that they did not fit, and were totally useless to him. After hearing the evidence his Honour said it was the duty of the dentist to fit his patient, and he was satisfied in this case that the teeth did not fit, therefore judgment would be for the defendant with costs.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

AT the Doncaster Police Court on November 3, W. Dyson, grocer, was summoned for selling adulterated tincture of rhubarb, at Thurnscoe, on September 18. The analyst's certificate showed the sample to contain only half the required proportion of alcohol. In addition it was destitute of glycerin. The defendant was ordered to pay the costs, 2*l.* 6*d.*

BAKING-POWDER.

AT Birmingham on November 9, Louis Birkett, Benjamin Jones, Hannah Rogers, and Samuel Baron, all small shopkeepers, were charged with selling baking-powder adulterated with alum. The defendants pleaded that the powder they sold was old stock, and that there was very little demand for it. The Magistrate, in ordering the defendants to pay the costs, impressed on them the fact that there was no such thing as standard baking-powder, and that they must take care to get a guarantee of purity when they purchased their stock.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

FREDERICK G. BRICE, chemist, South Wigston, was summoned at Leicester County Police Court on November 10, for selling spirits of nitre below the required stand. Mr. Simpson for the defendant admitted the facts, but pointed out that defendant had placed the South Wigston shop in charge of a manager. The inspector had taken dozens of samples from Mr. Brice, and defendant had never on previous occasions had the slightest fear of the results of the analysis. This spirit of nitre was a medicine of a very volatile nature, and defendant never made it up himself, always purchasing it direct from the maker. Defendants manager on this occasion, however, proceeded to manufacture some himself, and in its preparation he used some article in stock which had run below the standard. The manager was leaving his employ. The Magistrates ordered defendant to pay the costs, the Chairman observing that the samples taken from defendant before had always seemed satisfactory.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 14, 1900.)

- "LOBENCO"; for goods in Class 1. By Max Lobenthal, 12 & 13 Bridgewater Street, Barbican, E.C. 233,329.
- "BELLMONTIN" (no claim for "Bellmont"); for chemical substances. By Edwin Cooper, 311 Borough High Street, S.E. 233,146.
- "FORMITAS" for chemical substances. By the Sanitas Company (Limited), Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, E. 233,420.
- "ST. GABRIEL," and wording; for a medicine for prevention of alcoholism. By R. M. Hill, "Eastholme," South Park, Lincoln. 227,708.
- "VITA-LEO," signature, and wording; for an embrocation. By Robert Hassard, 28 Bolton Street, Dublin. 229,296.
- "CITANUR"; for goods in Class 3. By Moritz Karstedt, 18 Fitzroy Square, London. 233,300.
- "ANTIACIDENE" (no claim for "Antiacid"); for a rheumatism-cure. By J. Phillips, The Arch, Edzell, Forfar. 233,355.
- "PELICO"; all goods in Class 3. By A. J. Smith, 47 North Street, Taunton. 233,424.
- "MELASCINE" (no claim for "Melas"); for filtering apparatus and materials. By the Reeves Patent Filters Company (Limited), 9 & 11 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 233,563.
- "ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT"; for a dry preparation for making a non-intoxicating beverage. By D. Russell, 144 Queen Victoria Street, London. 232,677.
- "OLD FLAG"; for mineral and aerated waters. By R. White & Sons (Limited), Fulham, S.W. 232,286.
- "FRISPEDONT"; for a toilet-preparation for the teeth. By T. Read, 1 Astbury Road, Peckham, S.E. 232,044.
- "ENWEKA"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Norddeutsche Wollkammerei, &c., Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Germany. 231,976.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOHN MAWBEY, of 3 Upper Bruuswick Street, and **VINCENT HENRY ELLIOTT**, of 20 Laundry Lane, Belgrave, Leicester, carrying on business under the style of Mawbey & Elliott, in Belgrave Gate, Leicester, as Manufacturing Chemists.

THE public examination took place at the Leicester Bankruptcy Court on November 9. The statement of affairs filed by the debtors disclosed liabilities amounting to 93*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, and assets estimated to produce 5*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* It transpired that the debtors commenced business with little or no capital of their own, and the business, which was a very small one, had only been carried on for about ten months. The goods bought since the commencement only amounted to about 150*l.*, and as they sold them at a very small margin of profit, they had not made anything like sufficient to live upon. Although they described themselves as manufacturing chemists, they had done very little manufacturing. The debtors were allowed to pass.

Re CORNELIUS BENNETT HARNESS, 20 Macaulay Road, Clapham, late Managing Director of the Medical Institute (Limited), 52 Oxford Street, W.

IN his public examination at the Wandsworth Bankruptcy Court on November 8 this debtor said his liability was in connection with an agreement entered into in 1899 to pay 500*l.* per annum to a managing director of a bicycle company. The net profits during the time he conducted the Medical Battery Company were 15,000*l.* to 16,000*l.* per annum. He probably received half, and invested it in the business for new machinery. He estimated the value of the machinery when litigation commenced at 40,000*l.* The debenture holders realised 1,800*l.* upon it. He had paid about one-half of the debenture-holders' claims. His present liabilities were 7,900*l.*, and he had no assets. He attributed his insolvency to liability incurred in respect of a guarantee given in connection with the reconstruction of the Medical Battery Company and to law costs. The hearing was adjourned.

Re STOWER & Co. (LIMITED), Manesty's Lane, Liverpool, Manufacturers of Fruit-acids, Wine-essences, &c.

UNDER a winding-up order made against this company in April last the statement of affairs filed shows liabilities to unsecured creditors amounting to 3,400*l.*, and assets valued at 286*l.* The Official Liquidator has sold his interest in the assets to Mr. Stower for 400*l.* The Official Liquidator, in his report, alleges fraud in the conduct of the business, and upon that report the public examination was ordered of Mr. Henry Penton Stower, managing director, on November 7, at the Liverpool County Court, before his Honour Judge Collier. Mr. Whitty, who appeared for Mr. Stower, said his client was most anxious to give the fullest opportunity of clearing up the allegations made by the Official Liquidator, but the proposed examination would be futile because the Official Liquidator had sold to him all the assets of the company on June 17 last, and he submitted on behalf of the witness that it was unfair to go into a public examination now, the effect of which would be to cause considerable damage to the purchaser of the business.

In reply to a question, the Official Receiver said he did not wish to set aside the purchase-deed.

His Honour: Then I do not see the object of the examination. The company is at an end, and I do not see the necessity for a public examination.

After legal argument on this point, the examination was adjourned for three weeks.

Deed of Arrangement.

Goddard, Hannah, trading as H. Goddard & Sons, Poplar Street, and residing at 15 Gower Street, Hooley Hill, mineral-water manufacturer. Trustee, Harry L. Price, 79 Moseley Street, Manchester, I.A. Dated, November 1; filed, November 8. Secured creditors, 41*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 457*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; estimated net assets, 362*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Amongst the creditors are:—

	£	s.	d.
Anglo-Continental Chemical-works (Limited), London	20	0	0
Bratby & Howard, Manchester	29	0	0
Duckworth & Co., Manchester	19	0	0
Kilner Brothers	37	0	0
South Yorkshire Glass Bottle Company, Rotherham	24	0	0

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Perkins, H. B., and Williams, J. D. E., under the style of Perkins & Williams, The Broadway and Gascoyne Road, Barking, medical practitioners.

Young, T. F., and Prior, M., under the style of Young & Prior, Bootle, surgeons and physicians.

The Bankruptcy Acts 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Davies, Hamlet Lloyd, Manchester, late Glanmorfa, Bogillt, Flintshire, and Bolton, now salaried surgeon to the Manchester and Salford Provident Dispensary Association and the Ancoats Hospital.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Lamplough, Frederick, Bickenhall Mansions, St. Marylebone, late Hambledon, Buckinghamshire, and Green Terrace, Rosebery Avenue, E.C., consulting chemist and engineer.

New Companies & Company News.

GERMAN CARBONIC ACID COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under this style a syndicate was formed in Berlin on November 10 of the leading carbonic-acid works throughout Germany.

MULLER & Co. (LIMITED), which is registered with a capital of 75,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, to acquire the business of Muller & Co.'s Margarine (Limited), also takes power to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, &c. The Intractable Ore Treatment Company (Limited) also puts the business of chemist amongst its provisions.

SCHOENFELDER AND KEHLE SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 400*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (100 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and contractors for the sale, purchase, and hire of photographic apparatus, chemicals, and materials, electricians, photographers, &c. Registered office, 7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.

VON HOVELING AMERICAN COMPOSITION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered at Edinburgh. Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of composition, paint, varnish, wax, and tallow (including the working of Von Hoveling's patent), oil-refiners, tin, iron, and steel workers, shipowners, copers, &c. The first directors are:—A. Simonis, E. Von Hoveling, R. Gray, G. Wilson, and A. Weir. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 22 Oswald Street, Glasgow.

JAFFÉ SURGEON DENTIST (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dentists and dental surgeons, &c., in Limerick, Clonmel, Nenagh, and Tipperary, or elsewhere. The first subscribers are:—Benjamin Jaffé, 61 Colrooney Street, Limerick, draper; Marcus Jaffé, 31 Westland Street, Limerick, dental mechanic; William Stein, 27 Westland Street, Limerick, merchant; Mrs. Leale Jaffé, 31 Westland Street, Limerick; Miss Edith Jaffé, 64 Colrooney Street, Limerick; Mrs. Bertha W. Stein, 27 Westland Street, Limerick; and Mrs. Elia Philips, 67 Bridge Street, Leeds. Registered without articles of association.

DR. DASTOOR'S SPECIFIC COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,007*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire certain remedies owned by Dr. D. M. Dastoor, of Bombay, known as "Dr. Dastoor's Specific," with the exclusive right of sale thereof, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, oil and colour men, manufacturers of photographic, surgical, electrical, and other apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—O. H. Wagner, 8 John Street, Adelphi, W.C., gentleman; W. Urnati, 101 Wakehurst Road, S.W., clerk; F. Flower, 54 Silchester Road, Notting Hill, W., storekeeper; G. W. Sampson, 2 Joubert Mansions, King's Road, Chelsea, electrician; H. E. Lowry, 100 St. Martin's Lane, W.C., clerk; L. A. Shirras, 100 St. Martin's Lane, W.C., electrician; and J. B. Campbell, 44 Upper Bedford Place, W.C., engineer. Registered without articles of association.

CENTRAL DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in medicines, perfumery, hair-washes, toilet-requisites, and proprietary articles, &c. The first subscribers are:—W. Withers, 267 Bearwood Road, Smethwick, chemist; H. Withers, 267 Bearwood Road, Smethwick, secretary; J. Morris, 67 Birmingham Road, West Bromwich, tailor; Mrs. M. H. Withers, 267 Bearwood Road, Smethwick; Miss G. Withers,

267 Bearwood Road, Smethwick; Mrs. A. Heys, Hazelwood, Birmingham Road, West Bromwich; and J. Withers, 5 Bagnall Street, West Bromwich, gentleman. The first directors are William Withers (Chairman and managing director) and Harold Withers (Secretary). Registered office, 42 High Street, Smethwick, Staffs.

TURNER'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the goodwill, stock-in-trade, and effects of the business of drug and patent-medicine vendors now carried on at Whitehall, Hipperholme, in the county of York, and to carry on the business of wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemists and druggists, dentists, oil and colour merchants, grocers, opticians, manufacturers of and dealers in photographic apparatus, plates, films, and requisites, &c. The first subscribers are:—S. Turner, Whitehall, Hipperholme, drug-vendor; Mrs. H. Turner, Whitehall, Hipperholme; N. Hindle, Ovanlands, Thornton, Bradford, grocer; Mrs. A. Dawson, Sunnyleigh, Lightcliffe; W. Firth, 24 Johnson Street, Halifax, engineer; Miss H. Turner, 1 Rock Terrace, Lightcliffe; and Mrs. N. Hindle, Ovanlands, Thornton, Bradford. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, Whitehall, Hipperholme, Yorks.

Trade Notes.

LAVAMO SOAP is a new soap which Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs, City Soapworks, E., are making. The soap is introduced as a suitable one to punctuate, so to speak, the new century. Lavamo soap is packed in boxes of a dozen cakes, and is labelled with an extremely prettily designed label. The soap itself is a good sample of milled soap, it is pleasant to use, and the scent of it is delicious.

PRICE-LISTS.—The price-lists of Messrs. Manners & Hopkinson, wholesale druggists, of 63 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., contains a complete list of chemicals, standardised drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, granular and effervescent preparations, and essences manufactured by the firm. A special list is devoted to coated tasteless pills made from B.P. or private formulae, and includes also a "little-pill" series and a selection of gelatin capsules and perles.

MESSRS. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co., Coleman Street, E.C., in a beautifully illustrated pamphlet entitled "Notes on an Old English House," record the progress of the business from its foundation in 1741 up to the present time. The notes include portraits of the partners and their representatives, also of the offices, warehouses, and laboratories at Coleman Street, as well as their new premises in Johnson Street, E., which consist of laboratories and bonded warehouses.

VASOGEN and its preparations are dealt with in a very neat little book which will be sent post-free to those in the trade who apply for it to Mr. E. J. Reid, 11 Dunedin House, Basinghall Street, E.C., who is the agent in this country. The pamphlet gives full particulars of vasogen preparations of camphor, chloroform, creolin, menthol, ichthyol, iodine, iodoform, mercury, naphthol, sulphur, tar, and so on, together with bibliography and clinical results, in a concise and readable manner, indicating also the complaints in the treatment of which it has met with success.

SYR. HYPOPHOSPH. Co.—Mr. A. Newton, Savill Street Works, Chorlton, Manchester, has sent us a sample of the syr. hypophosph. co. which he prepares. The syrup is neutral, and its slight cloudiness is caused by manganese, there being no calcium, quinine, or strychnine in the precipitate when the syrup has stood a few days. Besides the chemical characteristics we have noted Mr. Newton tells us that the syrup possesses certain physiological advantages; it never constipates, for instance. The examination we have made of the syrup shows that it is a well-made and genuine preparation of the hypophosphites.

MESSRS. JEANCARD, GAZAN & DOUMIN inform us that they have taken over the management of the manufacture and sale of the products made by the "Société des Parfums Pura," de Cannes—viz., the perfumes of flowers which are cultivated in the districts of Cannes, Grasse, and Nice. We have on more than one occasion had the opportunity of referring to the Société's opinions in regard to the use of artificial perfumes, and we observe that the last issue of Schimmel's report emphasises the importance of the observations—an undoubted compliment, considering that it is from a firm in the same line of business.

MESSRS. G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED), of 75 Farringdon Road, E.C., are sending out a beautifully illustrated brochure descriptive of their toilet-brushware. All kinds of hair-brushes of various patterns, from the very highest to the more moderate qualities, are pictorially shown by half-tone illustrations on highly glazed paper. Military hair-brushes, cloth, velvet, and hat brushes in various styles are dealt with. Tooth, shaving, and bath and flesh brushes are fully exhibited, and a couple of attractive-looking toilet-cases, with and without shaving-tackle, complete a highly attractive catalogue. The care of brushes is dealt with, and advice as to their preservation is given in well-chosen paragraphs.

A 1901 ALMANACK.—Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), of Stockport, are again issuing their annual booklet, "The Linseed Compound Almanack, Family Reference, and First-aid Book." The pamphlet is increasing in attractiveness with years, and much new matter and new pictures will be found in the 1901 edition. It now consists of twenty-six pages, and appears to be a popular booklet for distribution by chemists. The name and address of the chemist are printed on the front cover in bold type. In addition, the firm also supply counter-bills printed on good paper and possessing a large margin. These are issued in two sizes, 11 by 9 and 6 by 11½, with the name and address of the chemist printed legibly at the foot. Any chemist applying for these can have them delivered free and carriage-paid.

Deaths.

ASHBURNER.—At Ulverston, on November 7, Mr. John Pearson Ashburner. Aged 54. The late Mr. Ashburner was a qualified chemist and druggist, but on the death of his father many years ago he became possessed of a large fortune, and had since lived in retirement. He was a Past Master of the Lodge of Furness (995), and also held office in the Royal Arch Chapter.

DICKSON.—At 11 Kirk Street, Leith, on November 11, David Dickson, chemist, late of Tranent.

HALLER.—At Boston, on November 7, Mr. Frederick William Haller, chemist and druggist. Aged 50.

QUINLAN.—We have lost an old contributor through the death of Dr. F. B. Quinlan, of Dublin, on November 9. Dr. Quinlan took his L.R.C.S.I. in 1856, and his degrees in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin in 1857, and the higher degrees of M.D. and the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians in 1879. He was Lecturer in Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Pharmacy in the School of the Catholic University.

ROWLANDS.—At Wrexham, on November 6, Mr. Hugh Rowlands, chemist and druggist. Aged 69.

WILLIAMS.—On November 12, at 1 Crawford Road, Edinburgh, Professor William Williams, F.R.C.V.S., J.P., Principal of the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh. Aged 68. Professor Williams was one of the best-known authorities in veterinary science in the country. He qualified under the late Professor Dick in 1857, at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, of which he afterwards became principal. In 1873 he started the New Veterinary College in Gayfield House, East London Street, and remained, until there he erected the handsome and well-equipped buildings in Elm Row in 1883. He was President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in 1879-80, and afterwards Vice-President. He was the author of numerous standard works on veterinary medicine and surgery, and had been editor of the *Veterinary Journal* since 1895.

A MEETING of the chemists of Glasgow and district will be held at 94 West Regent Street, Glasgow, on November 22, at 11 A.M., under the auspices of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association. There will be a discussion on the objects and work of the Chemists' Defence Association, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, its Secretary, will be present.

THE CHEMISTS' BALL will be held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, January 16, 1901. Mr. Ernest W. Eil, Hon. Sec., 160 Earl's Court Road, Kensington, S.W., will be glad to hear of the names of gentlemen willing to act as stewards. It is hoped that all old friends of the ball will give their support to successfully launch it into another century.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The Pharmacopœia as a Standard.

SIR,—In your issue of October 27 Mr. A. H. Allen, quite misquoting me, seriously stated that the Pharmacopœia was held by me, its editor, to be no standard for the articles contained therein. The following week I showed that Mr. Allen, by his misquotation, had not only stated what was not true, but had thereby put into my mouth a proposition I had never conceived. In your current issue he quotes me correctly as saying that the Pharmacopœia is “not a legal standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts,” but again tries to make me say what I have never said—namely, that respecting that quotation I have been incorrectly reported. The position of your “X-ray” is sound. Such controversial methods are unworthy of Allen; their exposure is unworthy of Attfield. I pass, therefore, to the general question which interests us all.

The broad authority of the Pharmacopœia as a standard for the medicines named therein has never been, and is never likely to be, questioned by any thoughtful man, or any class of men. For the Medical Acts, the Pharmacy Act, an Order in Council, and the best interests of pharmacists and of the peoples of the British Empire, alike support the Pharmacopœia, taken *en bloc*, as a “standard and guide whereby the nature and composition of substances to be used in medicine may be ascertained and determined.” The new general question is whether or not the British Pharmacopœia is a legal standard, not under Medical or Pharmacy Acts, but under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. I have said it is not. It was born long before even the first Sale of Food and Drugs Act was sketched, and was constructed on the principle of supplying the community at large, through the followers of medicine and pharmacy, with the highest practically attainable qualities of drugs. Make the Pharmacopœia a standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the officials under those Acts will at once have to deal with the natural drugs as they have had to deal with milk—namely, except not the highest but the lowest natural standard. Good milk is now allowed, as an outcome of these Acts, to have nearly 10 per cent. of water added to it because the product, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, *might* be natural. Long may such legalised impoverishment of drugs be avoided.

Then there is the trade aspect of what I have termed the new general question. In illustration, take the first article of the Pharmacopœia. Is the pharmacist, when gum acacia, commonly shortened to gum, is demanded, to sell only the article described in that book? Take pages 3 and 4. The two vinegars on page 3 have their titles as vinegars founded on their preparation with the diluted acetic acid described on page 4. Now, how about the open sale of that diluted acetic acid as vinegar, and of the sale of such a liquid of other strengths than the official? Here a great deal might be said on both sides—analytical and pharmaceutical. Squibb regarded, for the pharmacist, distilled brewed vinegar “as an inferior duplicate of diluted acetic acid, and quite unnecessary in presence of the latter.” Again, is a pharmacist to be debarred from selling even diluted hydrocyanic acid of any other dilution than 2 per cent.? Must be the risk prosecution if he sells hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, of qualities other than “B.P.”? So with other official articles under “A,” and so on through the alphabet. Must the pharmacist sell no other benzoin than that described in the Pharmacopœia? no other carbolic acid, no officially named compound liniments, mixtures, ointments, pills or tinctures, and no decoctions, extracts, ferrous salts, or ferric salts—say, all for veterinary practice

—unless of official quality? I withhold further illustrations from F to Z. In this connection I would like to quote in its entirety the article on “Gelatinum” in my Pharmacopœia report for 1898, but consideration for your space forbids.

As an analyst for fifty years I sympathise with the difficulties of public analysts under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in their search for standards. Associated very closely with pharmacists for the same period I sympathise with them. But the commercial aspect of the question under discussion I must leave to these two classes of craftsmen, only remarking that “X-ray’s” powers of penetration are scarcely searching enough when he concludes that an hour’s conversation between two experts would suffice to settle for which official articles the Pharmacopœia could be, and for which it could not be, a standard under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Mr. Moor and Mr. Glyn-Jones appear to be working in that direction, and I wish them success, trusting that the difficulties are not so great as they appear to me. But *habenda ratio valetudinis*. When drugs are concerned we must have no reduction of quality from the highest natural standards aimed at in the Pharmacopœia to the lowest natural standards which alone seem to be practicable under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Yours faithfully,

Watford, November 12.

JOHN ATTFIELD.

[Space notwithstanding, the paragraph on gelatin deserves quotation, and is appended.—EDITOR.]

Gelatinum.—A firm of gelatin merchants in this country, agents for foreign manufacturers, wrote to the *Reporter* to say that no gelatin that they knew of fulfilled the official requirements. He referred them to qualities which did comply with the official standards, but pointed them to page viii. of the preface of the *British Pharmacopœia*, to show them that those high standards of quality only applied to gelatin “to be used in medicine.” They replied that some of their pharmaceutical customers considered that any gelatin other than that of B.P. quality if purchased of a chemist and druggist would not pass the scrutiny of officials under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, however good it might be for manufacturing purposes, or even for dietetic purposes, and that consequently as vendors of such gelatin they would run the risk of conviction by magistrates who regard the *British Pharmacopœia* as the standard. It needs only a reference to the prefatory page named to show that if the purchaser’s request indicated gelatin of the official quality, such an article could alone be supplied without risk. But the *Pharmacopœia*, however useful as affording contributory evidence respecting the quality of gelatin sold for purposes other than medicinal, was never intended to afford, and obviously does not legally afford, a standard of quality for gelatin which, though not good enough for medicinal use, perfectly satisfies the household requirements of consumers generally; *a fortiori* it is not a standard of quality for gelatin scarcely good enough for household employment, but of excellent quality for manufacturing purposes. That gelatin freely and legitimately sold by traders generally should not similarly be sold by pharmacists, would amount to officialism reduced to an absurdity. *Acacie Gummi*, *Benzoin*, *Myrrha*, and many other official substances (see “Sale of Food and Drugs Acts”) are in similar case. To set up broadly the official medicinal standards as commercial standards would be absurd, while to bring down the medicinal standards to commercial standards would be prejudicial to the important interests of the sick and the suffering. The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts cannot escape the defects of their virtues. There must be more than one standard for such official articles as benzoin, gelatin, and gum; and purchasers must ask, or learn to ask, for what they require. The purchaser as well as the vendor must accept responsibility. *Caveat venditor sed caveat emptor*.

Photographic Trade.

SIR,—I have been much interested in the experience of chemists with wholesale photographic houses as given lately in the *C. & D.* Let me give a single (alas! by no means solitary) instance. During the season a gentleman asked me how soon I could get him some plates and films not in stock. I replied that if he would pay the cost of a telegram he could have them on the following day. This he agreed to, and the telegram was despatched. No answer arriving in two days I wrote, and was told in reply that they could not obtain the plates from the makers, but would send the films on separately. This they did, but sent the wrong ones. I telegraphed again pointing out error, and again they sent the wrong films, though different from the first ones sent. I telegraphed again, and at the third attempt they managed to send me the proper films. My first telegram was explicit, and there was no possibility of mistaking it. Nothing more was heard

of the plates, but my customer wired to a friend of his in London, who obtained them without the slightest difficulty, and forwarded per return post. It strikes me that for sheer stupid bungling this is hard to beat.

Yours, &c.,

COUNTRY CHEMIST (243,13.)

SIR,—I have also experienced the photographic troubles of "Nunquam." I could have done this year twice the amount of business with the firm who reckon they are the principal house in the trade, but did not because I knew I should not be able to get the stuff in time; so I ordered all plates and papers from my patent house, and I give them this credit, that most of it came per return. The representative of this photo-house recently came round wearing a worried look. I talked to him quietly and told him how foolish I thought photo-houses were in not coping better with the demand. They do such queer things, too—*e.g.*, you order, say, well-known films. They say, "to follow," and about two months after they send them to you. Of course, by that time you have obtained them elsewhere. Shortly after, perhaps, you receive another consignment of these films, thus duplicating your original order. This is only one instance of some of the peculiar things they do, and I could multiply them. But what I most complain of is not being able to get answers to inquiries. I have written three letters before getting a reply, and then only by addressing the letters to the principal of the firm, and marking it private. I should most gladly welcome a supply association for photo-goods, and think other chemists would also.

Yours,

NIL DESPERANDUM (238/8.)

SIR,—I bought photographic plates of dealer listed at 2s. per dozen. On invoice they were charged 2s. 3d. On settlement at end of month I deducted the 3d. dozen which I considered charged in error. After between five and six months receipt was sent with message saying price charged was quite correct as plates were advanced in price previous to my buying. I sold plates at original price. What I want to know is can they legally claim the 3d. per dozen after that length of time?

Yours,

J. H. G. (243/64.)

Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association.

SIR,—In reference to the letter of Mr. W. F. Saunders, the Hon. Secretary of the newly-formed Cardiff and District Pharmaceutical Association, and the extract at foot quoted from your columns under date of April 30, 1892, will you kindly permit me to correct what is evidently a slight but important inaccuracy in that extract? Mr. John Munday was the President, and your humble servant the Hon. Secretary, of the local committee formed expressly to receive and welcome the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Cardiff, and not, as it is there stated, of the "Cardiff Association of Chemists and Druggists." It is quite true that we did hope that the local committee would lead up to the formation of a "Cardiff Association of Chemists and Druggists," but until the present time that hope has not been realised. We trust, however, that having at length made a start under the best auguries of success, the bare idea of anything approaching failure may be rendered as remote as the Antipodes. Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this letter,

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED COLEMAN.

Cardiff, November 12.

[All's well that ends well." We wish the new Association every success.—EDITOR.]

Chemists and Early Closing.

The following interesting correspondence *re* early closing at Walthamstow has been sent to us for publication:—

Day's Metropolitan Drug Company (Limited),
80 Borough Road, London, S.E.,

October 30, 1900.

To Messrs. Rundle's Drug Company, Walthamstow.

DEAR SIRS,—*Re* early-closing day. Our attention has been called by our local managers to the fact that your establishment is kept open on Thursdays after the usual time of early closing. As you no doubt are aware, our branches in Walthamstow have been closed at 2 on Thursdays, and we should like to be able to con-

tinue to do so, in order to allow our assistants time for recreation, and in order to meet the general views of the public upon the early-closing question. We shall feel obliged if you will reconsider the steps you are taking, and signify your intentions to us, as we feel bound to look after our interests in this direction, and we trust that you will arrange to close, as it seems to us to be the general expressed desire amongst traders in Walthamstow.

Yours truly,

DAY'S DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) (per J. N. B.).

Reply dated October 31, 1900.

DEAR SIRS,—*Re* early-closing day. We are in receipt of your letter "re early-closing day," and in reply beg to point out to you that it is not necessary for us to close our business for the greater portion of a day to give our assistants time for recreation.

Our assistants are in the habit of leaving off business at 2 P.M. for the day on Thursdays, and in addition to this they have any reasonable time they may desire for recreative purposes.

The work after 2 P.M. on Thursdays devolves on the employer, who, being here primarily for his own advantage, not only deems it detrimental to himself, but inexpedient for the public to be deprived for such a length of time of the advantages offered by a first-class dispensing establishment.

Therefore the generally-expressed desire amongst traders in Walthamstow does not at all apply to us, who had recognised business-hours before your advent here; still, as we could not object to your fresh enterprise when you came to Hoe Street, so now we do not see any possible objection to your opening all day on Thursday if you think it advisable in the interests of yourselves and assistants.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

PRO RUNDLE'S DRUG COMPANY (Chas. Rundle).

Messrs. Rundle's Drug Company,
220 High Street, Walthamstow.

November 1, 1900.

DEAR SIRS,—*Re* early-closing day. We thank you for your letter of the 31st ult., fully setting out your views with regard to the question of early closing in Walthamstow, and more especially as concerning your own business. As regards Walthamstow, we should have preferred to have shown our sympathy in the popular movement for an early-closing day; but, like the assistants at your own pharmacy, however, our branches do not suffer from the non-observance of any such rule, as our assistants never work beyond a certain number of hours per week, so that as a matter of fact their hours are not affected in any way, although perhaps it may enable them to take their recreation at a time when others are doing so, and perhaps when additional facilities are afforded them for making the best use of the time. If you decide to keep open on Thursdays, we shall be always glad to bear from you if you should ever see any reason to alter your views with regard to the desirability of keeping open or otherwise. We thank you for your clear and courteous statement of your position in the letter we have before us.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

DAY'S METROPOLITAN DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) (per L. M. D.)

109 and 111 Bethnal Green Road, London, N.E.,

November 2, 1900.

Messrs. Rundle's Drug Company,
High Street, Walthamstow.

DEAR SIRS,—May we ask you to take into your consideration the advisability of closing your premises on Thursday afternoons at 2 o'clock?

We understand that Messrs. Day's Metropolitan Drug Company contemplate opening on Thursday afternoons if you and Messrs. Percival remain open.

If Messrs. Day's abolish the half-holiday, we shall be obliged to do the same for our own protection.

Yours truly,

W. FOX & SON.

220 High Street, Walthamstow,

November 2, 1900.

GENTLEMEN,—Replying to yours, I beg to say that I have already fully discussed the question of early closing with Messrs. Day & Co., who, no doubt will furnish you with a copy of our correspondence if you apply to them.

My establishment is generally closed on Thursdays from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M., although I did not mention this fact to Messrs. Day & Co.; but I decline to recede from the position I have taken up in this matter—*viz.*, the objection on my part to debarring the public from obtaining necessary medicines at reasonable hours.

Surely it is but a crude conception of the chemists' public duty to close the pharmacy for the best part of a day at great public inconvenience in order that facilities may be afforded for recreation.

That is not my idea of the chemists' calling, which, I venture to submit, is totally distinct from the business of ordinary traders, and must, therefore, be regulated by entirely different methods.

Rightly or wrongly I conceive that, in this neighbourhood, I

have my fair proportion of that part of our business which involves the skilled labour of the legitimate chemist, and I cannot consent, under the threat of any coercive movement from our nineteenth-century limited-liability companyism, to abandon my position, which, I take it, is in the interest of the public as well as my own.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,
CHARLES RUNDLE.

Two Explanations.

Messrs. Alfred Radcliffe & Co., Liverpool, write to us about the paragraph "Watch the Watches," in our issue of October 20, which does not apply to them. They issue a card similar to the one we published, but the wording differs in some respects. Apart from that Messrs. Radcliffe & Co. are not the firm our correspondents complained of.

Mr. C. Walmsley, Crimson Cross Cottage, Derby, writing in regard to the inquest reported in our last issue, page 757, says:—"We do not profess to cure either influenza or any fever with 'powders.' Our advertisement says 'remedies,' of which the powder is only a part." He does not guarantee to cure typhoid, and states that the man Booth did not die of that fever.

* * We have still much correspondence to dispose of.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1900, pages 212-226, and pages 259-262.

109/8. *B.* asks if an unqualified person or persons (not keeping an open retail shop) who carries on a wholesale business only can entitle himself or themselves "wholesale manufacturing druggists." [Strictly speaking, no person who is not registered under the Pharmacy Act may use the title "druggist" whether he keeps open shop or not. "The business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing" is the exemption provided by Section XVI., so that the right to use the titles is not granted by the Act to wholesalers. In practice the Pharmaceutical Society has not interfered with *bona-fide* wholesale dealers who, though unregistered, use the title, but that is an act of grace which the Society would be unwise to extend indefinitely.]

233/20. *Pharmacist.*—The veterinary surgeon who tells you that the use of the title "veterinary chemist" by a chemist and druggist is illegal is not aware of the High Court decision in 1893, which established the right of chemists to the title.

236/39. *Subscriber.*—(1) We have heard before of chemists and druggists who will not sell Fellows's syrup without entering it in the poison-book, but we have also heard that the strychnine in the syrup exists as a constituent of a preparation of nux vomica contained in the syrup. Whether that is so or not it is unnecessary to make a poison-book entry if it is recorded as being dispensed, in which case an appropriate entry may be made in the prescription-book with the name and address of the person to whom it is sold or delivered. (2) Imperial green and Brunswick green are not scheduled poisons, nor are they included under the Arsenic Act.

233/9. *J. E. J.*—You will get all particulars about wine-licences in our DIARY.

237/42. *Tent.*—An article which the Board of Inland Revenue declares to be free from stamp-duty because it is a pure drug may, nevertheless, require a licence for its sale. A General Order to this effect was issued in April of last year.

242/73. *Sambo.*—The competition to which you refer is not a lottery, but one in which skill is exercised, so that it is perfectly legal.

236/37. *Jonas.*—We are certainly of opinion that using the private dwelling-house for the purposes mentioned is a breach of the covenant in the lease "not to use them for any purposes of trade or business." The fact that the address is used on the label strengthens our opinion, as it is thereby advertised to the world that goods are sold there.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

236/33. Secretary, C.A.A., 73 Newman Street, London, W.

54/25. *Antitoxin.*—We have not been able to refer the insect you send to its proper class, but hope to do so.

201/24. *W. B. & Co.*—Barometer-recording Ink.—Any good copying-ink answers for this purpose. If you add 3vj. of glycerin to a pint of best writing-ink it will remain moist in the pen for two or three days.

209/29. *Tintara.*—Your inquiry does not come under the rules of this column.

177/46. *Velox.*—(1) Calomel is preferable to hydrarg. c. creta in Children's Powders where a simple aperient is required. It is better to avoid mixing calomel with carbonates. (2) Powder Developer.—A mixed powder developer will not keep long, particularly if put up in cardboard boxes. There is a suitable formula in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900, page 267, the product of which can be wrapped as there directed or put in a glass tube with a tinfoil septum between the two powders.

212/27. *Pearl Button.*—Colouring Mother-of-pearl.—The best preparation to use is a strong ammoniacal solution of silver chloride. The buttons are soaked in the solution for three days in the dark, and afterwards exposed to sunlight for three days. At the end of this time they should be taken out, washed, and polished. We expect your failure resulted from hurrying the process or from using a solution of silver nitrate: the chloride is preferable and ammonia.

193/74. *Per Ardua.*—(1) Kidney-pill.—The diuretic pill given in the *C. & D.*, July 28, 1900, page 219, is about as good a pill as you can have for this purpose. You could increase the size, if needed, with pil. rhei co. (2) Selling Proprietary Articles.—A uniform profit on the sale of proprietary articles is certainly the best.

220/14. *Shelley* is wasting both his time and postcards by sending anonymous inquiries.

221/47. *A'jav.*—Gravel-pills.—See *C. & D.*, January 9, 1897, page 70.

220/29. *Vivo.*—(1) Toothache-jelly.—The common form is made by mixing equal parts of collodion and melted carbolic acid in small phials. (2) There is no book on Practical Sight-testing which covers the ground so completely as the treatise in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1900.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

223/16. British dépôt for Hayden's viburnum compound.

242/26. Address of an up-to-date chemists' window-ticket writer.

240/3. Name and address of makers of Sir Astley Cooper's sarsaparilla.

242/29. Where can Bennett's massage and toilet stone be procured?

235/31. Address of Mr. Braham, maker of voltmeters and ammeters.

100/100. Who are the makers of Esmeralda or Esmerald's massage soap for the face?

231/54. Address of makers of, or dealers in, machines for shredding orange and lemon peels.

MR. STEVENS, the new Mayor for Queenborough, is the managing director of the Sheppey Glue and Chemical Company. He is the eldest son of Mr. William Carr Stevens, of Mark Lane, London.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: November 15.

THERE is no improvement to be reported in business this week, transactions being mostly of a retail character. A revival of trade with the United States is expected, however, now that the election is over, and already there are signs of it. Thymol is considerably dearer, with no prospects of lower prices until next spring. In ergot several transactions are reported, and the market is very bare. Saffron of the new crop is being offered at low rates owing to a plentiful harvest. Orris is also cheaper in Italy. Citric and tartaric acids are easier in second-hands owing to lack of demand. Makers of morphine are endeavouring to raise prices owing to the advance in opium. Cinchona in auction was lower, and quinine has remained dull throughout. The following are the detailed changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cardamom-seed	Ammonia sulphate	Acid, citric	Anise, star
Ergot	Camphor	Acid, tartaric (foreign)	(c.i.f.)
Sulphur	(Germ.)	Gentian	Aulse (Russ.)
Thymol	Canary-seed	Mace	Cinchona
		Tin crystals	Oil, cassia
			Oil, cod-liver
			Oil, linseed
			Orris
			Saffron
			Vanilla
			Vermilion

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from November 7 to 14, both inclusive:—Arrowroot (St. V.), 159; arsenic (@ Melbourne), 196; benzoin, 109; bismuth, 9; bromine, 211; calumba, 100; cardamoms, 66; caraway-seed, 105; castor oil (Belg.), 35, (Fr.) 5; chamomiles, 10; cinchona (Ceylon), 164, (@ Amst.) 53; coca-leaves (Ceylon), 4; cocaine (crude), 9; cochineal, 59; cocoa-butter, 6; cod-liver oil, 298; cubebs, 8; dragon's-blood, 7; drugs (@ Hamburg) 22 cks., (@ Lehigh) 22 pkgs., (@ Marseilles) 6; essential oils (@ Sicily), 57; fenugreek-seed, 500; galls (Tky.), 21; gentian, 18; gentian-powder, 20; glycerin (@ Sydney) 20 drums, (Fr.) 100 cks.; gum arabic (@ Aden) 123 bgs. 3 cs., (@ Suez) 80, (@ Alexandria) 52; gum sandarac, 13; honey (Aust.) 26, (W.I.) 30; iodine, 3; ipecacuanha (@ Panama) 29; juniper-berries, 100; lime-juice (W.I.), 259; lime-oil (W.I.), 68; opium, 128; quicksilver (Span.), 5,000; roots (@ Kobe), 33; sarsaparilla (@ Jamaica), 3; senna (@ Colombo) 375, (@ Suez) 136; soy, 178; tamarinds (E.I.), 125; tragacanth, 70; vanilla (@ Aden), 53; wax, bees' (@ Havre) 73 bls., (@ Hamburg) 264 bgs., (@ Natal) 37, (Ital.) 3, (@ Jamaica) 725 bxs., (W.C.A.) 29; wax, Japanese, 22.

Cinchona=auctions.

The following are the dates fixed for the ten cinchona-auctions to be held in Amsterdam during 1901:—

January 10	July 18
February 21	August 29
March 28	October 3
May 9	November 7
June 13	December 12

The following are the dates fixed for the London auctions:—January 15, February 12, March 12, April 16, May 21, June 25, July 23, August 20, September 24, October 22, November 19, and December 17.

Heavy Chemicals.

[These prices are for market-centres other than London.]

A fairly good all-round business continues to be transacted in the heavy-chemical market at all the principal centres, but there is nothing new of any special importance to be recorded. Values do not show much fluctuation, and are generally firm without any declining tendency.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—The principal products under this heading keep steadily moving, this particularly applying to caustic soda, bleaching-powder, soda crystals, and ammonia alkali. Saltcake maintains a firm position, and is in better inquiry. Hyposulphite of soda is very steady. Yellow prussiate of potash and chlorates keep on the easy side.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME in fair request and firm at 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

PHOSPHORUS.—Steady. Wedges are quoted 2*s.*, sticks 2*s.* 1*d.*, and smorghous 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb.

SOUTH DURHAM SALT is steadily maintained at 11*s.* 3*d.* per ton f.o.b. Tees.

RECOVERED SULPHUR in fair demand and firm, at 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* per ton free on rails in 2-cwt. bags.

WHITE POWDERED ARSENIC.—Quiet, at 18*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* per ton Garston.

TIN CRYSTALS are easier at 9*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE steady at 60*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

GREEN COPPERAS keeps in brisk demand, and somewhat scarce. Prices are fully and easily maintained. Best Lancashire makes, 42*s.* to 43*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Welsh, 13*s.* to 14*s.* per ton, free on rails in bulk.

LEAD SALTS although somewhat quiet are generally firm at unchanged rates. Sugar of lead, white, 24*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Sugar of lead, brown, 20*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Nitrate of lead, 25*l.* to 25½*l.* per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are still dull, and keep on the easy side. Home makes for home deliveries are respectively quoted 3½*d.* and 2¾*d.* per lb., less 3½ per cent. Glasgow. For export the figures stand ¼*d.* per lb. lower.

MAGNESIUM SALTS quietly steady at unchanged rates. Sulphate, 65*s.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails in bags. Carbonate of magnesia, 39*s.* to 41*s.* per cwt. Chloride of magnesium, 60*s.* per ton. Calcined magnesia, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

SULPHOCYANIDES quiet. Barium, 95 per cent., 4*d.* per lb.; ammonium, 95 per cent., 6*d.* per lb.; potassium, 7½*d.* per lb.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, November 13.

Our drug-market does not show much business, and only few changes of interest have occurred since last week.

BALSAM PERU is unchanged at 11½*m.* per kilo.

CONDURANGO-BARK is quieter, owing to the arrival of about 400 bales. To-day's quotation is 270*m.* per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED is dull, and lower at 70*m.* per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA is quoted at 24*m.* per kilo. for Rio, and 16½*m.* per kilo. for Cartagena.

MENTHOL is still very firm at 26½*m.* per kilo. for spot.

QUININE quiet and unchanged.

ANISE is in good demand; spot stocks of new crop are nearly exhausted, whilst goods to arrive are quoted at 33*m.* to 34*m.*

ANNATTO-SEED.—Business has been done at 45*m.* for prime Puerto Rico.

CAMPOR.—The tendency is firmer, and consumption demand is very regular, but no speculative business has been done; 460*m.* and 455*m.* is asked for prompt.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian are scarce at 500*m.*

COLOCYNTH.—Syrian is quoted 295*m.* to 300*m.*

ERGOT OF RYE is unchanged, but very firm; of Russian nothing is offered, whilst small lots Spanish to arrive are offered at 525*m.* per 100 kilos.

MYRRH is reported firmer, but no effect of this has been shown here as yet.

GUM SANDARAC.—Higher prices are quoted and paid; 115*m.* is the value of prime selected quality.

LYCOPODIUM continues firm and in brisk demand, and values have risen to 435*m.* to 440*m.* for prompt delivery.

KOLA-NUTS have advanced, and good natural quarters cannot be had below 40*m.* per 100 kilos. It seems that the small arrivals cannot satisfy the brisk demand.

CALUMBA.—Some business has been done at 30*m.* for good natural.

JALAP has suddenly become firmer, 125*m.* even to 140*m.* is asked.

CORIANDE.—As already reported, sound spot goods are not to be had. To arrive, 27*m.* is quoted from second hands.

FENUGREEK.—No arrivals have taken place, and, with the exception of 8 tons prime at 13½*m.*, nothing can be had at reasonable values.

MUSTARD-SEED.—In very good demand, and for Turkish 34*m.* has been paid.

STAR-ANISE appears to have touched the lowest point; \$160m. to 165m. is quoted for prime Chinese.

SUGAR OF MILK.—The effect of the American makers' advance is already felt, for business has been done for next year's delivery.

WAX, CARNAUBA, is again easier, and holders ask bids of 115m., or lower.

WORMSEED.—Unchanged; 60m. has been paid for good current green.

CITRIC ACID is weak, at 265m.

JAPAN WAX.—Flat, at 59m. per 100 kilos.

CASTOR OIL is very dull for forward delivery, while spot oil is very scarce and firm, at 69m. per 100 kilos. (first pressing); January to June delivery, 59m.

ESSENTIAL OILS are quiet. Star-anise is quoted 13½m. per kilo. for afloat. HGH peppermint oil is very firm, at 5.60m. per lb.; Todd, 6½m.; and Japanese dementholised, 8½m. to 9m. per kilo.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, November 14.

CASTOR OIL.—The upward movement indicated in our last report has been fully justified. Considerable sales have been effected during the week at 3½d. for good Calcutta seconds, and now holders are firm at 3¾d. per lb. Stocks on the spot are exceedingly small, and first pressure English and French are practically unobtainable at the moment. Forward quotations for good Calcutta seconds continue very firm.

ACACIA.—A small retail business has been done in Soudan sorts, but prices are fully maintained at figures ranging from 70s. to 85s. per cwt. Several tons of Ghezireh, however, have been sold at 37s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., and the market is now bare of this grade.

IRISH MOSS.—7l. per ton. is now asked for common quality, and the market has been practically cleared of the cheap lots offering. Medium grades are still commanding full prices—viz., 12l. 10s. to 17l. 10s. per ton.

BEESEWAX.—Further sales of 9 packages of grey to yellow Chilian are recorded at 7l. 5s. per cwt. For a parcel of West Coast Africa at auction there were no bids—7l. 5s. per cwt. was asked.

HONEY.—The position of the article has become exceedingly strong. There are practically no supplies of Californian on the open market, and for the small stocks of Chilian remaining prices are fully 2s. 6d. per cwt. higher. Several large sales have been made for shipment, and the following are present values:—Pile 3, 23s. 6d.; Pile 2, 25s.; Pile 1, 27s. 6d.; and Pile X, 35s. per cwt.

QUILLAI-BARK.—Several one and two ton lots have been sold at 14l., and holders are very firm in their views with regard to further sales.

SPERMACETI (CHILIAN).—Fifty-seven packages, part recently landed, have changed hands at 1s. 1½d. per lb., and the market is now practically cleared.

CANARY-SEED has improved its position during the week, and 32s. per quarter is now the firm price for good bright Turkish.

CHILLIES (SIERRA LEONE).—A small parcel is offered at 57s. 6d. per cwt., after the sale of which the owners say they will advance the price to 60s.

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, November 15, 3.9 P.M.:—The market here is in an active condition. Opium is firmer at \$3.40 per lb. Ipecacuanha has declined to \$2.75 per lb. Menthol is \$4.00 per lb., and is advancing. Damiana is strong at 10c. per lb. Manna is easier, 68c. per lb. being the latest price. Cocoa-butter is also easier, and is now 40c. per lb.

HAMBURG, November 15, 2.26 P.M.:—Citric acid is now selling at 270m. per 100 kilos. Refined camphor in second-hands is firmer at 460m. per 100 kilos. Star-anise and oil are both dull.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC, is again slightly easier, there being sellers of English crystals at 1s. 3d.

ACID, SALICYLIC.—It is reported from the Continent that the Convention is to be dissolved on January 1, 1901, and it is not expected that it will be reorganised. Next year's prices are therefore likely to be lower, as no doubt each maker will endeavour to secure as much business as possible.

ACID, TARTARIC.—English is unchanged at 1s. 0½d. per lb., but foreign is still tending downwards, being ¾d. lower—i.e., 11½d.

ACONITE.—Further sales of Japanese have been made at 35s. per cwt., and lower bids for quantity have been refused.

For continental root of new crop, 39s., c.i.f., is wanted; only small lots are offered.

ALOES.—Sixty boxes of capey Curaçao have arrived this week.

ANISE, STAR.—There are sellers of Chinese at 66s. per cwt., c.i.f., which is lower. Advices from Hong-Kong, dated October 12, report that within the last fortnight about 1,000 piculs changed hands at \$32 to \$34, which rate is still quoted for November-December delivery.

ARROWROOT dull of sale. All the St. Vincents offered at auction on Wednesday was bought in with the exception of of a few boxes of good, which sold at 4d. per lb. Bermuda was held for 1s. 10d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU is slow of sale, although good gennine quality, in small tins, is firmly held at 1s. 5d. per lb.

BELLADONNA-ROOT is selling in retail lots at 38s. to 40s. per cwt., c.i.f.

BENZON.—The medium and lower grades of Sumatra have been in fair request this week, sales having been made at from 6l. to 6l. 10s. Very fair seconds are held in one quarter for the outside figure. The arrivals this week consist of 40 cases Sumatra and 30 cases Palembang. Further sales of the latter description, ex auction, have been made at 50s. for good glassy seconds in tins.

CAMPHOR.—German refined is very firm, with an upward tendency, at 2s. 1½d. per lb., in ton lots, for prompt delivery, and 2s. 2d. for forward. It was rumoured on 'Change that German refiners had advanced their quotations 1d. per lb., but no confirmation was obtainable.

Advices from Hong-Kong, dated October 12, report that the balance of old Formosa camphor is still held for \$94. Some 200 cases of Kwongsi were sold at from \$83 to \$86.

CARDAMOMS.—There has been a good demand for seed this week, up to 2s. per lb. having been paid.

CASCARILLA.—The exports from the Bahamas during 1899 amounted to 97,712 lbs. (963l.), against 124,217 lbs. (1,540l.) in 1898.

CHAMOMILES are selling slowly at 82s. 6d. c.i.f. for fair quality, but little is offered.

CINCHONA.—At the London auctions on Tuesday, supplies were on a very small scale, the bulk of the stuff being Soft Colombian of old import, which was bought in. There was practically no competition, and, as will be seen from the table below, only about one-third sold, at about the decline established at the last Amsterdam auctions, the unit averaging barely 2d., against 2½d. to 2¾d. in October. The following are the quantities offered and sold:—

	Packages offered.	Packages sold.
South American cinchona ...	697	43
Java cinchona ...	222	190
Ceylon cinchona ...	202	186
East Indian cinchona ...	185	69
	1,306	488

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased:—

	Lbs.
Brunswick factory ...	36,344
Frankfort and Stuttgart factories ...	23,190
Imperial factory ...	15,802
Mannheim and Amsterdam factory ...	8,000
Paris factory ...	5,310
American factory ...	4,360
Messrs. Howards & Sons ...	2,820
Total quantity sold ...	93,826
Bought in or withdrawn ...	124,844
Total quantity offered ...	218,670

The prices paid were as under:—

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Of Bolivian cultivated Calisaya 48 bales offered and 37 sold, including good quill, 10d.; for flat, 1s. was wanted, 10½d. being refused. Of 636 bags soft Colombian (20 and U.U.) imported in 1882 and 1883, six bales only sold at 5½d. The buying-in prices ranged from 3½d. to 7½d.; 13 bales of red bark were bought in at 6d. per lb.

JAVA.—Ledgeriana, stem chips, stem and branch, 5¾d., and good root, 9¾d.

EAST INDIAN.—Crown, chips, 4½d.; Ledgeriana root, 4d. to 5¾d.;

red, renewed shavings, 7*d.*; chips ditto, 5*d.* to 7½*d.*; natural chips, 5½*d.* to 6½*d.*; and root, 3½*d.*

CEYLON.—Succirubra, chips and shavings, fair, 4*d.* to 5½*d.*; renewed ditto, 6*d.*; root, 3½*d.*; and hybrid, natural chips and shavings, 5*d.* to 5½*d.* per lb.

The exports from British India during the four months ended July were as follows:—

	1900	1899	1898
Lbs. ...	1,397,220	1,199,455	761,486

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on December 6 will consist of 6,135 bales and cases Ledgeriana and Hybriden, and 972 bales and 230 cases Succirubra. The stock in first hands at Amsterdam on November 14 consisted of 2,463 packages Government bark and 7,770 packages private bark, including the quantity to be offered in auction.

CVET.—The British Consular agent at Harrar states that civet is imported into that place from the Galla countries, and is exported to Europe and the United States. He states that the demand is decreasing and prices are low; five years ago the price at Harrar was \$8 to \$10 per oz., and to-day the price is \$2½ to \$3, without buyers. The export duty of 8 per cent. was abolished this year; the amount exported during 1899-1900 was valued at \$54,000.

CODEINE.—Makers report a good demand this week, at from 13*s.* 3*d.* to 13*s.* 6*d.* per oz., according to quantity.

CREAM OF TARTAR is a dull market at 76*s.* to 77*s.* per cwt., for French crystals, 78*s.* to 79*s.* for powder, and 81*s.* to 82*s.* for 98 per cent. to 99 per cent.

ERGOT.—The parcels of Spanish, Austrian, and Russian ergot offered in last week's sale were cleared last Saturday, up to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. having been paid. Early in the week further business was done, and the market is now very bare, it being calculated that the London stock in first hands does not exceed 5 to 10 cwt., and there are practically no offers for spot. In second hands 2*s.* 6*d.* is wanted for Spanish on the spot, and to arrive 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*, c.i.f., is quoted for either Spanish or Russian. The business has chiefly been for export to the United States, and, Hamburg being without stock, buyers have had to seek this market.

GALLS.—Importers are rather firmer for arrival, Persian blue for November-January shipment being quoted 60*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., green 55*s.*, and white 50*s.* Japanese galls are quoted 66*s.*, c.i.f., and usual shape Chinese 68*s.*

GAMBOGE has been in more inquiry, but little business has actually transpired so far. Fine picked pipe is worth 9*d.* to 9½*d.*; partly picked ditto, 8½*d.* to 10*d.*; and pickings, 5½*d.* to 6½*d.* 15*s.* per cwt. There have been no arrivals lately.

GENTIAN has an easier tendency, with sellers at 14*s.* to 15*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., for good quality. From Italy 16*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f., is quoted.

GUM ARABIC.—In so-called Persian insoluble sorts small sales of common have been made at from 17*s.* to 18*s.* per cwt. Further arrivals are expected shortly. In auction to-day there was an almost entire absence of business. Of 1,730 packages East Indian offered, 30 sold, at 27*s.* for fair mixed Oomra and 15*s.* 6*d.* for fair Ghatti. Of Cape, 6 bags sold, at 44*s.* for fine dusty pale and 32*s.* for amber ditto.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—A Trieste correspondent writes on October 31 that open flowers have been in demand for the United States at advanced rates, but the demand is now weaker, and owners are disposed to sell at previous values. The following are the current quotations, f.o.b. Trieste:—Wild, 105*s.* to 109*s.* per cwt.; closed, 78*s.* to 89*s.* 6*d.*; half-open, 51*s.* to 72*s.*; and open, 43*s.* 6*d.* to 44*s.* The stock in Trieste at the end of October was 220,300 kilos.; the deliveries during that month amounted to 52,600 kilos., and the receipts to 39,500 kilos.

IPECACUANHA.—Since the auctions it is reported that further business to the extent of about 50 bales of Rio has been done for United States account, on the basis of the lower figures paid in auction last week. Cartagena is slow of sale.

JUNIPER-BERRIES.—There are sellers of old crop on the spot at 9*s.* per cwt., and the same figure is asked "c.i.f." for sifted.

LEAD ACETATE.—White is quoted 25*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., for 5 to 10-ton lots, or 26*s.* for smaller wholesale quantities.

LEMON-JUICE (CONC.).—Messina advices report a firmer tone, owing to an active demand for export, about 500 pipes being shipped; 17*l.* 5*s.* per pipe, f.o.b., is quoted. Stock at the end of October was about 500 pipes.

MANNA.—Last business done was at 3*s.* 11*d.*, f.o.b. Palermo.

MENTHOL is firm but unchanged, 13*s.* per lb., spot, being quoted for Kobayashi crystals, but so far 12*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.* 9*d.* have been the highest figures paid; the c.i.f. quotation for this brand is 12*s.*

MORPHINE.—The makers are now holding out for 5*s.* per oz. for the hydrochloride in contract quantities, which figure they say is quite warranted at the present price of opium.

OIL, ANISE-STAR, still remains weak and neglected at 5*s.* 10½*d.* per lb. spot.

OIL, CASSIA.—Importers' quotations are lower, 3*s.* 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f., being asked for 80 to 85 per cent., c.a., and 3*s.* 7*d.* for 75 to 80 per cent.

OIL, CASTOR.—Italian "tasteless" is quoted 39*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., according to quality, though quotations run up to 44*s.* for finest. Belgian of first pressing is dull, at 34*s.* spot. French oil for February delivery is offering at lower rates; medicinal in barrels is quoted at 36*s.* spot.

OIL, COD LIVER.—From Bergen, under date of November 10, our correspondent writes that the tendency of the market is still very weak and quotations have continually been falling. Best Lofoten non-congealing oil can now be had at 67*s.* to 68*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, and most sellers seem inclined to take these figures. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 8,752 barrels, against 12,609 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL OF LEMON is selling at from 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* per lb., c.i.f., according to quality.

OIL, OLIVE.—Luca "cream extra" is quoted 64½*d.* 10*s.*, "cream" 62½*d.* 10*s.*, "extra sublime" 58½*d.* 10*s.*, and "sublime" 54½*d.* 10*s.* per ton of 1,015 kilos. in pipes. Reports from Messina state that the crop suffered at the last stage from persistent drought, especially in Sicily. Prospects which had been fairly good were reduced to an average crop, or even less. Gioja has suffered less than Sicily.

OIL, PEPPERMINT. American HGH is quiet, one importer quoting 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. landed terms, and finest "Wayne County," in tins, 4*s.* 10*d.*, but there are second-hand sellers of HGH at 6*s.* Japanese dementholised is quoted 4*s.* 3*d.*

OIL, WINTERGREEN.—Importers quote 6*s.* 9*d.* per lb., c.i.f., for bottles in cases, and 6*s.* 6*d.* for tins in cases.

OILS, FIXED.—Linseed is lower, at 31*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., in barrels, landed terms. Coconut: Ceylon, pipes, 25*s.* 6*d.*; Cochiti, 27*s.* 6*d.* Palm, fine Lagos, 28*s.* Rape unchanged; spot, 30*s.* 3*d.* to 30*s.* 6*d.* Cotton quiet, at 22*s.* 3*d.* to 23*s.* 3*d.* for refined.

OPIUM is quieter this week, at firm but unchanged prices. Fine druggists' is worth 10*s.* per lb., and soft-shipping, which is very scarce, 12*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The market is bare of fine Persian; 14*s.* was the last price paid, both for spot and for arrival.

SMYRNA, November 2.—A fair business has been done on this market, sales for the week amounting to about 75 cases, including 30 cases Yerli tale quale at 9*s.* 7*d.* per lb., f.o.b., for American account; 30 cases Karahissar tale quale at 9*s.* 5*d.*, for a native speculator; 10 cases Boghaditz, fine Yerli; and other higher-rendering rich qualities for account of Youghourma or pudding-opium makers to fulfil their engagements, at prices ranging from 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* 5*d.* These advanced prices are again owing to the continuation of dry weather and to large speculative purchases in Constantinople. The arrivals to date amount to 3,258 cases, against 2,061 at the same date of last year.

ORRIS.—There was considerably more activity in this article towards the close of last week, and several holders took the opportunity to reduce their holdings, anticipating a lower market. In this they were correct, as quotations from Leghorn this week announced a reduction in one quarter of about 10*s.* per cwt., picked Florentine being quoted 38*s.* per cwt., c.i.f., in bags, "sorts" at 34*s.*, and small white 35*s.* Verona is quoted 22*s.* 9*d.* for small, and 23*s.* 6*d.* for large pieces. Another importer quotes picked at 41*s.* 6*d.*, and sorts 35*s.*

PLATINUM.—Continental dealers have advanced their prices. The metal costs to-day 2,550m. per kilo, against 2,440m. in May last year. Platinum chloride has also been advanced from 960m. to 1,020m. per kilo.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT is quoted 24s. per cwt. spot.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—The price still remains low, although it is said there is not so much anxiety to sell. Small crystals are quoted 43s. 6d. to 44s. per cwt., and large 47s. 6d.

QUININE has been practically a dead letter in the second-hand market since our last report, and the depressed feeling which has lately prevailed has, if anything, become more accentuated this week. In the early part of the week a slightly firmer tone was apparent, and December delivery changed hands at 1s. 4d. per oz., and March at 1s. 4½d., but after the poor and unlooked-for result of the bark-auctions on Tuesday no further business appears to have been done, prices being nominal. To-day there has again been no business, buyers waiting the result of the Java bark-shippments for the first half of the month. For December or spot there are sellers at 1s. 3¾d., and 1s. 4¼d. for March.

The exports from Java during August amounted to 22 cases, of which 16 went to the U.S. and 6 to Japan.

RESORCIN.—There have been rumours of an advance, but prices are unaltered; for small quantities the nominal quotation is 5s. 3d.

SAFFRON.—New crop is offering at still lower prices, importers quoting 29s. to 30s. per lb. net for best Valencia. In another quarter 33s. net is quoted for guaranteed B.P. quality.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals this week are 6 bales of Lima and 13 bales grey Jamaica; 1s. 7d. was paid for sound Jamaica after the auction last week.

SEEDS quiet. Russian *Anise* is lower, the new crop being of good quality and offering cheaply. *Coriander* maintains its value, but demand is slow; some old crop Morocco sold at 12s. per cwt. *Cumin* unchanged. *Canary* is firmer; Turkish has been sold at 32s. per quarter, but 33s. is now wanted. *Caraway* steady, at 35s. per cwt. for good Dutch. *Fenugreek* firm, at 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary to fine Morocco. *Linseed* quiet, at 62s. per quarter for bold.

SENEGA is firmly held at from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. spot, according to holder. Quotations are likely to be dearer according to New York advices.

SENNA.—The s.s. *Alecinous*, due on November 14, brings 640 bales of Tinnevely leaf. The demand in the United States appears to be good, and the recent purchases are going forward in fair quantity.

SHELLAC.—The week opened very quietly at unchanged rates, second orange TN selling on the spot at 60s. per cwt. for fair; and since then this figure has been maintained. The arrival market has been very quiet, importers quoting December-February shipment at 62s., c.i.f. In futures the tone has been firmer, several hundred cases of TN having been sold for January at 62s. 6d., March at 63s. 6d., and May at 64s. per cwt.

SPERMACETI.—American refined is quoted 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. spot.

SPICES.—The speculative demand for Zanzibar cloves has continued, but other articles are very slow of sale. All the *Cochin Ginger* at auction on Wednesday was bought in; good B cut at 70s., medium and small cut at 46s. to 50s., and small cut at 40s. per cwt.; Calicut brown rough at 30s., D rough at 28s., and washed rough Cochin at 31s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* have been in request, and privately a good business has been done during the week at 3½d. up to 4½d. per lb. for January-March and March-May delivery. Penang mixed headless were bought in at 7½d. per lb. Japan *Chillies* were bought in at 50s. per cwt. for fine red picked. *Capsicums* partly sold at 28s. per cwt. for dull small; but long red on stalk were bought in at 25s. to 30s. per cwt. *Pimento* steady, but only a few lots sold, common to ordinary at 2½d. to 2¾d., and fair to good at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. *Cinnamon-bark* sold at 1½d. per lb. for common, but good quality was held for 2d. per lb., and chips were bought in at 4d. per lb. *Cassia-lignea* sold at 40s. per cwt. for false packed, new selected being bought in at 50s., and chips at

the same price. *Pepper* quiet; Lampong sold at 5½d. per lb., but Penang was bought in at 5¾d., Trang at 6d., and Tellicherry at 6¼d. per lb. Singapore is quoted 6¼d. on the spot and 6½d. for distant shipment. Penang white was bought in at 8½d. per lb.

SUGAR OF MILK.—The combined American manufacturers recently raised their prices, best quality being quoted 52s. per cwt., and seconds 47s. 6d. spot.

THYMOL has again advanced, one maker now asking 22s. per lb. In second hands small sales have been made at 15s. 6d., but the general quotation is now from 16s. 6d. upwards, with few sellers, the stock being well held. It is stated that prices are not likely to be lower until April or May of next year, at which period the raw material arrives.

TONKA-BEANS have been in more inquiry, small sales having been made by one broker at 1s. 6d. for good black Para. For Angosturas 3s. is wanted.

TRAGACANTH.—In the Persian varieties a good business has again been done, and the market is now very bare of better grades, which are still sought after. The London stock consists of fourths and lower quantities of Persian and Bagdad, so that fresh arrivals are likely to meet.

VANILLA.—At auction on Wednesday practically 1,000 tins were offered (including Seychelles of new crop), of which only about 400 tins sold, the finer grades being 2s. lower, and brown and foxy 1s. lower. The following prices were paid:—Seychelles, fair to good chocolate, 9 inches, 27s.; 7 to 8 inches, 21s. 6d. to 24s.; 7 to 7½ inches, 21s. to 23s. 6d.; 6½ to 7 inches, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; 5½ to 6½ inches, 19s. to 22s.; 3½ to 5½ inches, 17s. 6d. to 19s.; common splits, 14s. to 17s.; and mouldy, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per lb.

VERMILION.—British makers have reduced their price by 1d. per lb., the quotations for 300 lb. lots and upwards now being 2s. 7d., and smaller wholesale lots in proportion.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Small sales on the spot have been made at 32s. 6d. for good pale squares. For arrival 32s. c.i.f. is quoted.

Recent Wills.

BIRD.—The will of the late Mr. Augustus Bird, pharmaceutical chemist, of Eynham Lodge, Shepherd's Bush, who died on April 13 last, has been proved in the principal registry, Somerset House. The executors are Messrs. A. H. Bird, Ernest Bird, and Stephen Bird, all sons of the deceased gentleman; and the gross value of the estate is sworn at 177,909l. 8s. 2d., with a net personalty of 68,999l. 9s. 11d. The deceased gentleman was once a member of the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners, but relinquished pharmacy on the death of his father, who was a builder and contractor in a large way of business.

BIRDSEYE.—By his will, proved on October 26 last at Somerset House, Mr. Edward Joseph Birdseye, of South View, Lewisham Park, and 147 Fenchurch Street, E.C., colonial broker, has left an estate the gross value of which is 1,175l. 8s. 2d., with a net personalty of 4,818l. 12s. 8d. The executors are Rosa Birdseye, widow, and Edward William Birdseye, son of the deceased gentleman.

LAWES.—The personal estate has been valued at 565,242l. of Sir John Bennet Lawes, Bart., of Rothamstead, Herts, first baronet, J.P., chemical manufacturer. The executors and executrix are his son, Sir Charles Bennet Lawes, now second baronet; Mr. Thomas Bennett, of 21 Mincing Lane, and the testator's granddaughter, Miss Everilda Creyke.

LEECH.—Dr. Daniel John Leech, F.R.C.P., of Elm House, Withington, Manchester, professor of materia medica and therapeutics at Owens College, Manchester, and Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, who died on July 2, has left by his will property of the value of 35,619l. On the decease of his wife 10,000l. is to go to the trustees of Owens College as an endowment for a chair of materia medica and therapeutics.

BURGLAR DETECTION.—At the hearing of a charge of stealing 82l. worth of platinum vessels from the Royal Indian Engineering College near Chertsey, on November 14, Professor McLeod produced a record showing that the robbery took place at 2.15 a.m. This had been indicated by an automatic barometer. Professor McLeod wished the Magistrates to give him some of the crucibles as work at the laboratory is at a standstill for want of the crucibles, but they declined.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at the Society's house, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, November 7, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. George D. Beggs) presided, and the other members present were the Vice-President (Mr. J. J. Bernard), and Messrs. G. Brown, Moffatt, Simpson, Thomas Batt, William Jameson, F. Edgar Connor, W. J. Baxter, W. D. Porter, Johnston Montgomery, James Tate, Dr. W. P. Whitla, T. D. Sullivan and Kelly.

The PRESIDENT referred to the death of Mr. Wells, senior, and said he was sure they all sympathised with Mr. W. F. Wells, jun., and moved that they tender to him and his family their deep and heartfelt sympathy in a letter of condolence. This was agreed to in silence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter from the District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, Clones, reported that Messrs. Fee Brothers, of Ballybay, had been prosecuted for selling strychnine and arsenic without making the requisite book-entries of the sales, and also for selling arsenic to a person not of full age, and that penalties of 5s., 1s., and 2s. had been inflicted, the Magistrates stating that the reason why such small penalties were imposed was that they believed the defendants acted through inadvertence.

A letter from the Secretary of the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, requesting the Council to acknowledge that Institution as a school of chemistry, botany, and materia medica was read, and it was agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. MONTGOMERY, to write asking the chemistry teacher if he would guarantee to hold night classes.

A letter from the Principal of the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, in reply to one from the Council asking that the Preliminary examination of the Society should be recognised by the College, stated that if the Society's examination was recognised by the General Medical Council as sufficient for medical students, it would also be sufficient for veterinary students.

EXAMINATION MATTERS.

Reports of the examiners showed that at the last Preliminary examination there were nine passes and four rejections; at the Pharmacists' Assistants' examination, one pass and two rejections; at the Druggists' examination in Dublin, two passes and one rejection; at the Belfast Druggists' examination, seven passes and two rejections; and at the Licence examination, seven passes and eight rejections.

In reference to a letter from a candidate complaining of his rejection, the PRESIDENT said the Licence examination could not be taken out piecemeal, and the Council could only interfere when the examiners said they were in doubt as to a candidate.

The next business was the following motion, of which the Vice-President (Mr. Bernard) had given notice—

That Regulation 3, on page 62 of the Calendar, be amended by the addition after the word "continuously" of

"No person who has completed the term of five years as examiner, or who has resigned such appointment within five years, shall be eligible to hold further appointment until a period of at least five years shall have elapsed from the date of his retirement from office. Nor shall any person hold two examinations concurrently."

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the regulation which he desired to amend was the following:—

The appointment of examiner shall not be in force for more than one year; he shall be eligible for re-election annually, but not for more than a period of five years continuously.

This was not sufficiently definite. There was a great loophole in it. The spirit of the thing plainly was that they should have a change of examiners every five years. The additional words which he proposed would make the regulation definite and distinct. Many charges had been made against the Council both personally and by anonymous letters; but it was certainly the birthright of every licentiate that he should have an opportunity at some time or other of holding an examinership. The evil which he desired to

remedy had not grown to any great extent yet; but there could be no better exemplification of it than what was about to take place there that evening. It was quite possible at present for four men to hold a monopoly of the examinership of the Society. Was that intended by either their Acts or the Regulation? They were sometimes charged with being a clique. He had denied that; and he hoped that the clause which he proposed to add to the regulation would be carried, for, if not, the matter must come up at the next annual meeting. There was another evil which he must touch on, though he did not desire to be personal to any gentleman present. If a case was formed on any matter, and gentlemen who attended the Council only once or twice a year came there with a set purpose when an election of examiners was to take place, then, he said, an evil day was coming, and a bad reputation was in store for the Society. He saw that some gentlemen were in large force there. He was informed a fortnight ago that all Ulster was pledged to come down for one man.

Dr. WHITLA: I rise to order. I don't see what bearing this has on Mr. Bernard's motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I am showing the reason why it is necessary.

The PRESIDENT: I ask you not to mention names.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: There are eight members present whom we have not seen more than twice in the year, and who do very little of the hard work of the Society, who know very little about the examinerships or the examinations, but who come when an examinership is vacant and vote. I say if this thing is to go on a reputation will be established for us such as we never had before. I will not go against the President's ruling, but I feel that I am not going outside my subject in what I say.

The PRESIDENT: Is there any seconder to the Vice-President's motion?

Mr. SIMPSON seconded it. He said he was sure the Council would see on reflection that every word the Vice-President had said was true, and that the addition which he proposed ought to be made to the regulation.

Dr. WHITLA said he was in favour of any amendment that the regulation required, but the amendment should be made in such a way as not to add to or diminish the Act of Parliament. But the Vice-President was going entirely beyond what was intended by the Act. He had said that it was the spirit of the Act that the regulation should be amended in the way he proposed. He had brought no argument to prove that. The Act simply stated that the examinership should not be in force for more than five years, and the regulation simply reiterated that, and said that the person was to be elected annually, but not for more than five years. On what, therefore, the Vice-President grounded his motion he could not see. He was at a loss to understand what it had to do with the attendance of certain members of the Council. (Hear.)

Mr. BAXTER said he felt that Mr. Bernard was in the main right on principle. But he regretted that he had spoken of the attendance of the Northern members. Their presence there seemed to be rather irritating to Mr. Bernard. He (Mr. Baxter) was certain that the object of the Act was to prevent the examinations from getting into a certain ruck and the candidates from being crammed to suit the special idiosyncrasies of any examiner. It was to prevent that that the arrangement was made that no examiner should hold office for more than five years. If an examiner should resign office at the end of four years and nine months, and then after the lapse of three months present himself again for election, no one would be more decided than he (Mr. Baxter) should be in giving his vote against such an abuse. He could understand a period of two years. It would do all that was required, and would prevent any such abuses as had been alluded to, and they might be at liberty to reappoint an examiner if he should have given special proof of fitness after two years. Mr. Bernard should remember that his (Mr. Baxter's) Lurgan friends and himself were obliged to lose two days in order to attend a Council-meeting. (Hear, hear.)

The VICE-PRESIDENT, replying, said he was not at all irritated at Mr. Baxter's presence. On the contrary, he considered his absence and that of his friends deplorable. The examinerships of the Society should not be a monopoly. Dr. Whitla asked, Why should they change the Act? They

could not change it. The regulation was made by the Council, who had power under the Act to make regulations for the carrying out of the Act, and these had the force of law when passed by the Privy Council. Under the regulation as it stood one man could hold all the examinerships. Was that proper? Was it fair play to the licentiates? On a former occasion he was in a minority of one in a matter, and a lapse of twelve months proved that he was right. He referred to the selling of their birthright to the English Society, and not obtaining corresponding advantage from them.

The PRESIDENT then put the motion of Mr. Bernard, which was rejected by 9 to 4. The Council divided as follows:—For the motion—the Vice-President, and Messrs. Simpson, Batt, and Porter; against—the President, and Messrs. Jameson, O'Connor, Moffatt, Baxter, Montgomery, Tate, Dr. Whitla, and O'Sullivan. Messrs. Brown and Kelly did not vote, Mr. Kelly explaining that although he was thoroughly opposed to one man holding two or three examinerships, he thought the Vice-President's restriction went too far.

ELECTION OF EXAMINERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that Mr. James Guiler, M.P.S.I., be re-elected to conduct the Registered Druggists' examination in Dublin. Mr. SIMPSON seconded the motion.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said a great deal had been made about one person holding two examinerships; but Mr. Bernard was aware that Mr. Guiler had intimated that if he should be elected examiner in materia medica and botany for the Licence, he would resign the Registered Druggists' examinership.

The PRESIDENT: It is proposed and seconded that Mr. Guiler be appointed for the Registered Druggists' examination. If this motion is carried, we can't take him as a candidate for the materia medica and botany examination.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Why so? It has been done in the past and they have resigned.

The PRESIDENT: We have no letter from Mr. Guiler that he will resign.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: You have it in his application. The appointment is virtually for five years, and appointing him from year to year is a formal matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It is not. The regulation is that the appointment shall not be in force for more than one year.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: I am taking the precedents. No examiner has been appointed who has not held his post for five years.

Dr. WHITLA: What Mr. Montgomery means is that no case is recorded in which the Council departed from the arrangement of re-electing the man every year.

The PRESIDENT: It has been an unwritten law.

The motion for the re-election of Mr. Guiler as examiner for the Registered Druggists' examination in Dublin was then put and carried *nem. con.*

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. W. V. Johnston, M.P.S.I., was re-elected to conduct the Pharmaceutical Assistants' examination.

For the Preliminary examinership Mr. O'SULLIVAN moved that Mr. David O'Sullivan, M.P.S.I., of Rathmines, Dublin, be elected. Mr. BAXTER seconded the motion. Mr. PORTER moved that Mr. Henry, LL.D., B.A., of Glasnevin, Dublin, be elected. Mr. BROWN seconded the motion. Dr. WHITLA moved that Mr. L. J. Woodroffe, M.A., of Waterloo Road, Dublin, be elected. Mr. JAMESON seconded the motion. Messrs. Henry and O'Sullivan were elected, two examiners being required.

Mr. BAXTER moved that Mr. James Guiler be elected to conduct the Licence examination in materia medica and botany. If elected to this post Mr. Guiler would resign the other examinership. They in the North desired to have a share in these examinerships. They saw that Dublin was represented in them. They had only one Northern candidate, and they did not want him to be sent back.

Dr. WHITLA seconded the motion. He had known Mr. Guiler for years, and was perfectly satisfied that he would conduct the examination with satisfaction to the Council and with fairness to the students. He was, in the first place, a licentiate of the Society and a first-class man. In the second place, he was a Northerner. The Vice-President might think that an extraordinary reason, but he (Dr. Whitla) did not. It was twenty-five years since the Society

came into existence, and during that time they had appointed about twenty examiners for the Licence, and of these only two Northerners had had the honour of holding the position. Was that fair? Dublin did not ignore the North in the matter of subscriptions to the Conference, and if they did not ignore them in one thing they should not in another. He did not for a moment disparage Dr. Walsh, for whom he had the highest regard.

The PRESIDENT: As regards the Conference we hope to have in Dublin, we do not intend to apply to the North. I gave a specific order that we should not go north of the Boyne. If any gentleman farther north sends us a five-pound note we will not refuse it, but we do not ask it. The Conference is visiting Dublin, not Belfast. Belfast had its innings and did well, and we hope to do the same.

Dr. WHITLA: I got an application from you, and I live north of the Boyne.

The PRESIDENT: We considered you one of us. You are at our table, and we thought you would be grossly offended if you were not applied to.

Mr. BROWN moved that Dr. James A. Walsh, L.R.C.P.E. and M.P.S.I., of 30 Westmoreland Street, Dublin, be elected. Dr. Walsh had worked well for the Society, attended its Council and committee meetings regularly, and done everything in his power to forward the interests of the Society.

Mr. SIMPSON seconded the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said an urgent appeal had been made for the representation of the North. There were fifty subscribing members to the Society in the North, and these had eight representatives on the Council. They had had three or four examiners from the North—Dr. Whitla and his brother, Mr. Guiler, and Dr. McKinney. The total number of subscribing members to the Society was 300.

The PRESIDENT: I think we are pleased to have the North so well represented.

A vote was then taken, and Mr. Guiler was elected.

Mr. MONTGOMERY moved that Dr. Robert Watt, M.B., B.Ch., L.P.S.I., of Belfast, be elected to conduct the Registered Druggist examination in Belfast.

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved that the Registered Druggist examinations in Dublin and Belfast should be conducted by one examiner.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: There might be a difficulty about that because they are held on the same day.

At this stage several members who had to catch trains left the room.

The PRESIDENT: You haven't a quorum. This election will have to lie over until the next meeting of the Council.

The members then separated.

Coming Events.

Monday, November 19.

Imperial Institute, Kensington, W., at 8.30 p.m. "The Coal Resources of Victoria," by Mr. James Stirling.

Tuesday, November 20.

Bradford Chemists' Association, County Restaurant, Bridge Street, Bradford, at 9 p.m. Musical evening.

Wednesday, November 21.

Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association. Annual dinner at Freemasons' Hall, Plymouth, 7 p.m.

Western Chemists' Association, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner at the Café Royal, Regent Street, W. Mr. Herbert Cracknell in the chair.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 7.30. Exhibition of slides illustrating the structure of shells.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 p.m. Opening address of the 147th session, by Sir John Evans, F.R.S., Chairman of the Council.

Thursday, November 22.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, in Mason University College, Birmingham, at 8 p.m. Mr. F. H. Alcock on "Official Concentrated Solutions."

Friday, November 23.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30. Professor J. A. Thomson will deliver the inaugural sessional address on "The Medical Aspects of Natural History."